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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial.

Late News Items.

The authorities at New York continue to forward large bodies of troops from that city to the Army of the Potomac. On Friday the steamers United States and Karanie took out respectively 800 and 700 men. On Saturday the Varduna was to take out 400and on Sunday the Sedgwick was to convey 600 men to Fortress Monroe.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan reported to the Treasury Department on Friday amounted to $1,210,000.

The proprietors of the New York *Daily Times* Saturday morning, on paying off their employees, informed all those who belonged to the Typographical Union that their services were no longer needed. No compositor belonging to the Union is to be employed on the *Times* hereafter.

The great race at Paterson, N. Y., on Saturday, between "Kentucky" and "Aldebaran," for $5,000, two mile heats, was won by the former.

Over three thousand Rebel deserters, from the Army of the Potomac, have arrived in Washington. One man, who left his wife and six children in Richmond, says his grandfather had been conscripted.

A Nashville dispatch of the 17th states that about twelve hundred prisoners from the front who arrived there a day or two previously, have been returned to Atlanta, and those on the way have been turned back. They are to be exchanged.

Gold in New York on Saturday was irregular and drooping, opening at 222¼ and closing at 221⅞. The steadiness of the price of gold is attributed to the use of due bills, furnished by the seller to the buyer, which pass from one hand to another for probably a week before returned to the issuers.

News from Hilton Head to the 13th inst. reports no active military operations of importance. The six hundred rebel officers recently sent to General Foster have been placed on Morris Island under fire of the rebel batteries, and the rebel commander at Charleston notified of the fact. They are to receive the same rations as those given to Union officers similarly situated in Charleston.

On Friday a large body of rebel cavalry made a raid on our reserve cattle herd, opposite Harrison's Landing, and succeeded in carrying off the entire number, about twenty-five hundred head. Our cavalry started in pursuit of the raiders, and succeeded in recapturing many of the animals and took several rebel prisoners.

General Ward, of New York, dismissed the service, has been notified that his application for a court of inquiry cannot be granted.

Secretary Stanton, on Saturday, informed the various delegations from the principal cities that no postponement of the draft could be allowed. The wheel will commence revolving to-day, as heretofore ordered.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, which was adjourned when the rebels besieged Washington, has resumed its sessions.

General Wallace has ordered the suspension of the publication of the Cambridge (Maryland) *Democrat*.

Mr. Wakeman, Postmaster of New York city, will enter upon the duties of his new appointment, as Surveyor of the Port, on the 1st of October.

John Kelley, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster at New York. He has held a variety of public trusts, and is regarded as a man without a stain, or even a suspicion upon his integrity.

The Charleston *Mercury*, in an editorial upon the peace question, remarks that the election of McClellan upon the Chicago platform will lead to peace and the independence of the Confederacy.

Intelligence from Fortress Monroe, to the 16th, reports that nothing new has transpired at that point. Gen. Butler was to return to the front on Saturday. The mail steamer from City Point brought no important news.

A Washington special to the New York *Herald* says that Mr. Adams, Minister to England, is to be succeeded by Secretary Chase, and H. J. Raymond is to be minister to France.

George H. Williams, Unconditional Union Democrat, says a San Francisco dispatch of the 18th, was elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Oregon, on Saturday. He is a native of Massachusets, and was formerly Judge of Iowa Supeme Court.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan on Friday and Saturday, were over two millions of dollars. The total to Saturday evening is $36,281,000.

Gen. Grant on Saturday night visited Burlington, New Jersey, to see his family. On Sunday he left for Philadelphia in a special train, to which he was conveyed by the members of the Common Council and a vast concourse of people.

The rebel General Forrest, on Monday last, crossed the Coldwater and camped within 15 miles of Memphis. Gen. Marmaduke is reported about to invade Missouri with 7,000 men, and General Price is threatening Little Rock.

Generals Schofield and Sprague arrived in Louisville on Sunday from the front.

A large and very enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Lincoln, Johnson and the Union was held at Scotch Hill Market, Second Ward, Pittsburgh, on Saturday last. Col. Jaquess, Hons. J. N. Arnold and J. K. Moorhead, and Messrs. Marshall, McCook, Graham and Pratt addressed the meeting. Allegheny county was pledged for an increased majority over that of 1860. She will make good the pledge.

The Montrose (Scotland) *Review* learns that "The Earl of Airlie, who has gone to the United States, carries with him the views of the Government on the present aspect of affairs, and will offer himself to the Confederacy as a medium of communication with the British Government." If this Earl has arrived in this country, he must have ran the blockade. He has not been announced. Whether he would be permitted to pass through our lines, is a question which the Government of the United States might wish to consider.

G. W. Scofield has been renominated as the Republican candidate to Congress from the XIXth District of Pennsylvania.

Dr. BOWLES, of Bowles' Springs, Indiana, was arrested on Sunday, by order of Maj. Gen. HOVEY, on a charge of treason. He will be taken to Indianapolis.

Several members of the New York State Senate, who were captured on the steamer Fawn, recently seized by the rebels, have arrived in Washington from Elizabethtown, on parole. Col. BINGHAM, lately released from under fire at Charleston, was among those captured and retained on the Fawn.

The rebel pirate Florida is reported at Wilmington.

A fight occurred on the 18th ultimo between 1,700 rebel deserters and the North Carolina Militia, in Moore County, that State, which resulted in the defeat of the Militia, with a loss of four killed and one wounded.

At a flag raising by the Ohio and Massachusetts State agencies in Washington, on Saturday, speeches were made by Gov. Andrew and Mr. Chase. The latter declared that the inestimable benefits of Union, freedom, and territorial integrity, can be most surely realized by ratifying at the ballot box the nomination of the Baltimore Convention in June.

General Early is reported to have been reinforced by rebel conscripts.

A gallant and successful cavalry skirmish occurred on the James River on the 15th, in which the rebels were driven from point to point.

Intelligence from the Rio Grande is interesting. On the 6th inst. the French proceeded to attack Matamoras, but were met and repulsed by the Mexicans under Cortinas. The rebel Colonel Ford, commanding in Texas, seeing the rebel allies, the French, in a bad fix, attacked the Mexican's rear, but he was driven off. Our troops, hearing the firing at Brazos Santiago, were sent forward, and arrived in time to aid in the rout of Ford. On the 9th Cortinas stacked Ford at Brownsville, driving him out of the city in a short time, and hoisted the American flag in the town. Cortinas declared himself a citizen of the United States, having been born on the American side of the Rio Grande, and would hold Brownsville for the Government, at the same time tendering his services, and those of his brave little army, to the Government.

THE New York *News* expresses itself in favor of Charles O'Connor for President, and Thomas H. Seymour for Vice President, on the new ticket to be placed in the field. There was a private meeting of Democrats opposed to McClellan, in New York, Wednesday evening. It is probable a Convention will be held in Cincinnati in the course of the present month.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1864. NO. 7.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING.

Two Acres of Union Men in Council.

Speeches by Colonel Jaques, Hons. Issac N. Arnold, J. K. Moorhead, James Graham, Dr. McCook, Capt. Pratt, and Thomas M. Marshall, Esq.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Lincoln, Johnson, and the perpetuity of the Union, met at Scotch Hill market, in the Second Ward of Pittsburgh, on last Saturday evening. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., President, and appointing J. C. Selbenick, William Phillips, George F. Gilmore, Jackson Duncan, and Joseph Ross, Vice Presidents; and William Anderson, F. H. Cooley, James Oswlow, William A. Lane, and Joseph Snowdon, Secretaries.

A convenient stand had been erected during the day, facing from the south end of old Scotch Hill market northwards, and the entire area was one mass of human heads, closely packed—two acres of intelligent, hard-fisted industrious mechanics, laborers, and miners—in council for the integrity of this Union as our fathers had bequeathed it to us. There was music from one of the finest bands in Pittsburgh in attendance, and enlivened the interval between speeches with patriotic strains.

The Chairman introduced the importance of the subject of holding meetings, counseling together, and moving earnestly in this campaign, from the magnitude of the interests involved. He should not speak while there were distinguished strangers present who could entertain this audience. He was at home, among his neighbors and friends. He would talk for hours, if necessary, on the subject of maintaining this glorious old Union and its flag. But he would prefer to do so when we had no one else. He considered himself happy in having the privilege of introducing Col. Jaques of Illinois, who, with Mr. Gilmore had recently paid Davis a visit at Richmond.

Col. Jacques was greeted with three cheers when he came upon the stand. He gave a narrative of his interview with Jeff. Davis and Secretary Benjamin, and said the alternative was that they must be recognised as an independent government, or they must be annihilated. He told them that he, and his colleague had not come to Richmond on the authority of the President, but were familiar with the recognized views of the Administration and of the Union people. He urged that if the North and South had misunderstood each other in times past, it was no reason why they could not understand each other in the future. They had both learned—on many bloody fields—that they could fight as never men fought. History pales before the magnitude of our native valor. We have, therefore, done enough to vindicate our prowess on the field. Let us submit our differences to a vote of the people North and South. You represent the Southern men and we Lincoln men represent the Northern, and whichever receives the majority, let him shape the future of this Republic in relation to the difficulties under which we labor. The response of Mr. Davis was no. It is against the majority's rule that we are battling.

When I started South I took my life in my hand. I was unofficially a representative of my government; I had to be careful and guarded in my expressions. But the answer to Mr. Gilmore and myself was uniformly, there can be no peace save by recognition and withdrawal of our troops. "Independence or annihilation" was their ultimatum. I felt, though I dare not take saying you will have the latter alternative. We had to be guarded in our language. We told Jefferson Davis that our arms, on land and sea, had astonished the world, and as a united people we could command it. He acknowledged this, and seemed proud of it, but claimed the right of secession, and intimated that the mouth of the Mississippi would be eventually united with Mexico and the Gulf States, and they would no longer live with the family of the North. Our mission was ended. I stated that I had been three years in the service, and represented to Mr. Davis that there was a feature in northern politics not fully understood in the South, and that was there was but one sentiment for Union—all were for the Union. But there was two ways of accomplishing this. We told him if the South would throw down their arms they would meet a Union soldier upon its soil who would not about-face and double-quick march for his home in the north. We had taught foreign nations lessons in the art of warfare, before which Sebastopol had paled and Trafalgar had grown dim. Surely we had done enough for honor and reputation. It was now high time to make permanent that government bequeathed us by our ancestors. Mr. Benjamin, Secretary of State of the Southern Confederacy, said he had seen these rivers of blood looming up on the political horizon for the past twelve years, while he was in the Congress of the United States; he had done all he could to avert the calamity, but it was fated. It was the only lightning conference would satisfy the South. To lay down their arms would be to acknowledge that they had made a mistake, and that they had but maintained their indefeasible rights. They were ready for an armistice; but it should be only accompanied by an acknowledgment of their independence and a withdrawal of the Northern forces; otherwise than that, it would be an annihilation. I said in my haste, "You can't whip us after all these." He replied, "If you, my friends, were to go upon your knees, and pray Jefferson Davis, by the great blood which has already been shed; by the wail of the widow, and childless parent, the crippled and maimed of this war, to suspend hostilities, his answer would be: "Never until you recognize us an independent sovereignty!"

Col. Jaques then entered into the Chicago Platform, and showed that its authors were in accord with the rebels of the South—acted with them, and had a full understanding, which, if successful, would disrupt and destroy the Union of our fathers. He pronounced it a libel upon our history to say, as the Chicago Platform did, that the four years of hostility had been fruitless. The country had passed through that trying experience which history shows is sure to come upon a people plunged into a great war—a period when a wild fratricidal enthusiasm having died out, the burdens and bereavements are brought keenly home to all, and reaction is the result. And he would say that the outline of the war was continental in its proportions, waged on a theatre equal to the whole size of Europe. Its armies were the greatest the world ever saw, and were raised and sustained by the spontaneous patriotism of the Union-loving people of the North. By the progress of our army the area of the rebellion has been shorn of three-fourths of its territorial proportions; their ports are cut off by a blockade—which dwarfs in magnitude all others on record—from communication with the outside world; every stronghold on the coast has either been captured or is closely invested. The war will show the interior of the rebellious territory cut up by our great lines of conquest, bisected laterally and longitudinally, and the dominion of the Confederacy left a kingdom of shreds and patches. It will show a succession of battles of colossal magnitude, in three-fourths of which the Union arms were triumphant, none of which, whether victories or reverses, in a purely military point of view, have redounded to the advance of the great cause. It will show the manhood of a population defending free institutions, vindicating itself against years of the gibes and insolence born of the plantation. It will show the fighting population of the insurgent States reduced by battle, by disease, and by captures, from three-fourths of a million to between a hundred and a hundred and fifty thousand men. It will show this force—the foriorn hope of the rebellion—separated by an interval of a thousand miles, divided into two armies, the one of which driven from Chattanooga into Atlanta, has at length been compelled to give up that point, the material capital of the Confederacy, while the other is shut up in Richmond, the political capital of the Confederacy. It will shew that the annihilation of both these armies is a mathematical certainty, if we put forth the strength at our command. It will show, finally, as the result of all this, the radiant figure of Peace hovering not afar off, and plainly visible through the cloud of war that still overspreads the land. If this be the magnificent result which we have to show for the three years of war for the Union, it will give the people of the loyal States a criterion of action in the great issue now before the country—an issue that will determine whether by the maintenance of the Administration under which the war has been conducted, in these principles, *which can alone carry it through*, we are willing to crown and justify all that has been done by a Peace that will vindicate and establish forever the unity and the nation; or whether we shall surrender our destinies into the hands of a party committed to a peace which makes the war for the Union a mockery and a sham, whose creed throws to the winds all that has been achieved by the toil and blood, the faith and the self-sacrifice of this nation, in the most terrible war in the world's history, whose creed casts disgrace on every soldier under the sod, makes the heroic bones that on a hundred battle-fields render the continent sacred the monuments of folly, which makes every sailor that has gone down at his guns for the love of the old flag a fool, and every man who wears the insignia of a glorious wound a poor simpleton; a creed finally, the delusive peace resulting from which can only be the beginning of unending war.

Mr. Lincoln had determined from the very start not to shed one drop of blood while it could be avoided. He referred, in eloquent terms, to the late lamented Senator Douglas who had been the opponent of Mr. Lincoln in the Senatorial campaign of Illinois, standing beside the President when he took the oath of office, and pledging himself in the efforts for the preservation of the Union, while ruthlessly assailed by Southern traitors; and of his immediate departure for the State of his adoption—Illinois—as a patriotic address to the Legislature of that State, urging them and his fellow-citizens to discard party, and maintain the majesty of the law by putting down armed rebellion.

He said it was true, Lincoln was a self-educated man, so was Johnson. It had pleased many of the opposition in New York and Philadelphia to denominate Mr. Lincoln a second rate lawyer. He would say, from twenty years intimate acquaintance, Mr Lincoln stood at the head of the profession among those who ranked high in the courts of the United States. He was a great statesman, notwithstanding the sneers which had been thrown out against his capacity. The grand features of all Abraham Lincoln's messages and proclamations was the Union must be preserved in all its integrity. He would have given the South ample protection for the return of their escaped slaves, and have enforced every law of Congress regarding [illegible] property, with more vigor than they [illegible] person that could have occupied the Presidential chair, but they would not that it should be thus.

Suppose we fail to elect Mr. Lincoln. The South would certainly be recognized by European Powers, and would succeed in establishing her independence. This would be the *finale* of the Union and all its bright prospects. Foreign governments would act immediately upon the result of our elections, and an abandonment of Mr. Lincoln and the war would be cause for the tuning of new games to the sacredness of monarchies and the destruction of popular governments.

Suppose George B. McClellan were the most able General and statesman of the age, his election at this time would be fatal to our country, because of the change in every civil and military department. The generalship of Mr. McClellan is destined by his own party; but he would not discuss it.

The discrepancy between the Chicago platform and the letter of acceptance of McClellan was discanted upon at length. He remarked upon the patriotism and love of country of Mr. Pendleton, the candidate for Vice President on the same ticket with Mr. McClellan, He stated who would vote for the ticket with such a man upon it? No one.

He would say this war was drawing to a close and the Soldiers—Wind were for peace—were about to return home. They would come as gentlemen, as good citizens; but he warned people to beware how they denounced the cause for which they had perilled their lives. They will not brook it. They will fight. He had witnessed that fact in many hard contested fields. He saw, here as elsewhere, unmistakable evidences that the bone and sinew of the country was aroused, and he should look for a large majority from the old Keystone State. (Voices—you shall have it!) He said he hoped to meet this crowd who had listened to him with so much patience, patriotism and enthusiasm, for the Union, at the polls. He should be in another State, but we would be battling for the same cause of freedom.

The Honorable Isaac N. Arnold, of Chicago, Illinois, was then introduced. He made a speech of about an hour, replete with statistics and argument. He was frequently interrupted by cheers and responses from an appreciative audience. He complimented Gen. Andrew Johnson, our candidate for Vice President, for his boldness in denouncing Mr. Breckinridge and his party in the Senate of the United States as traitors, and saying if he had the power he would arrest them, and hang them. The galleries were ordered to be cleared, but it could not be accomplished; and Johnson responded three cheers for Andy Johnson. Mr. Arnold elucidated the issues involved in this campaign in a very able manner. Space precludes any report.

Gen. J. K. Moorhead, Capt. Pratt, Ex-Sheriff Graham, Dr. McCook and Thomas Marshall, Esq., addressed the meeting very eloquently, and their remarks were received with applause.

The meeting was large, and the feeling such as to cheer the heart of the patriot. Pennsylvania is pledged for fifty thousand majority for Lincoln, Johnson and the Union.

From the Rio Grande.

The French Defeated near Matamoras.

Rebel Col. Ford Assists the French.

He is Punished by the Mexicans.

Cortinas Crosses Over to Texas.

Rebel Forces Driven from Brownsville.

The Town Occupied by the Mexicans.

Who Raise the Stars and Stripes.

Cortinas Declares Himself an American.

Offers His Services to the Government.

Gallantry of the Mexican Troops.

CAIRO, Sept. 18.

The steamer James White, from New Orleans on the 12th, has arrived. The steamship Florida arrived and sailed on the 12th. The transport Continental left the same day for New York, via Fortress Monroe. Mexicans just arrived at New Orleans report that Cortinas, being unable to cope with the French, crossed his force, 2,000 men and 16 cannon, over the Rio Grande, occupied Brownsville, driving out the Confederates under Col. Ford; hoisted the American flag; declared as he was born on the American side of the river he was a citizen of the United States, and would hold Brownsville for the Government. He immediately notified the Federal commander at Brazos of his proceedings, and offered through him to the United States the services of himself and army.

The *Pierqune's* Bagdad (Mexico) correspondent, under date of the 4th, says: From the cupolas of that place can be seen four armies in hostile array. The Federals and Confederates on one side of the river, and the French and Mexicans on the other. The French were trifling with citizen rights. It is reported they would march from Monterey to Matamoras.

The export duty on specie is reduced to one per cent. on gold, and five per cent. on silver.

Many French have removed their residences from Matamoras to Bagdad. The rebel Colonel Ford, previously driven out of Brownsville, tendered protection to all French subjects desiring to enter his lines. Mr. Grenelle, a merchant of Bagdad, who had an American flag flying from his house, was arrested by the French. A good deal of cotton is at Matamoras but cannot be got down the river. Good Middling is worth forty cents. Greenbacks are thirty-three cents on the dollar at Bagdad.

The Vicksburg *Herald* of the 10th says, there has been a concentration of rebel forces at Jackson, Miss. Forrest, Clayton, Buford and Wirt Adams' troops are encamped around the city for several miles, and is estimated to be 20,000 strong, with extensive wagon, artillery and ambulance trains. All the wagons were marked "U. S.," being those captured from Sturgis at Jimtown. Forrest and Taylor have the direction of affairs. All movements are conducted with the greatest secrecy. Forrest is still compelled to walk on crutches from his wound received at Tupelo, but he can ride on horseback.

Advices from Memphis say Forrest issued an order dated 20, positively forbidding all exit or egress from his lines after the 24th, and specifically prohibiting the transportation of cotton outside of territory under his control. This is conjectured to mean that he has some important expedition on foot, which can extend from the Vicksburg *Herald*, doubtless, refers to Cairo. The *War Eagle* has a dispatch from New Orleans to the 16th, stating that a number of vessels which sailed from that port for Matamoras, and intended for Cortinas or general markets, was seized by the French at the mouth of the Rio Grande.

CAIRO, September 18.

The steamer Bell, Memphis, has arrived with Memphis papers to the 17th. Lieutenant Col. F. Clark, of the First Illinois Infantry, furnishes additional concerning affairs in the Rio Grande. On the morning of the 6th the French moved upon Bagdad, which was estimated at 5,000, and commenced the ascent of the Rio Grande, for the purpose of attacking Matamoras. The march was uninterrupted until they reached a point opposite White Ranche, when they met Cortinas with the Mexican force prepared to contest the approach. A severe engagement ensued, in which, when the French were compelled to fall back in confusion, closely followed for three miles, when coming to a dispersed Mexican camp at Bagdad, Cortinas opened on the Imperial force with shot and shell. While engaged at this point, the rebel commander at Brownsville, Col. Ford, crossed the Texas side of the Rio Grande with a larged drove of cattle for the French, and seeing the Confederacy's friends engaged with Cortinas promptly opened fire in the rear of the French, and drove the Mexicans' rear. Seeing this the Imperial army made an attempt to turn the tide of the day, and charged the Federals with the bayonet, with a determination to conquer or die, and were driven back in disorder, under cover of the chapperel. Cortinas then brought two pieces of artillery to bear on Ford, forcing him to retire.

About this time the 91st Illinois, at Brazos Santiago, hearing firing on the Rio Grande, crossed the mouth of the river, and arrived in time to witness the repulse of the rebels. The gallant Sucker boys then pitched into Ford, drove him five miles, when he made a stand with artillery and about thirty stand of arms. Meantime Cortinas succeeded in putting the imperialists to flight, drove them to Bayo del Rio, and the Union men, mostly cavalry and artillery could not compete with their heavy ordnance on shipboard, he withdrew his forces to White Ranche, and crossed them into Texas, where they lay on their arms during the night of the 6th, by the side of the American troops. No sooner had Cortinas crossed the Rio Grande than he lowered the flag of his country, white, red and green, and hoisted the stars and stripes, which was greeted with enthusiastic cheers by the Mexican soldiers as well as the American.

On the 9th Cortinas followed Ford to the old battle field of Resaca de la Palma, when he rested his troops for the night, while Ford fell back to Brownsville. Cortinas despatched a courier to Matamoras, ordering the forces there to prepare to move immediately. Early on the morning of the 8th, five hundred Mexicans crossed the Rio Grande, crossed the river, and came down the Texas side, attacking Brownsville simultaneously with Cortinas. A severe struggle with Brownsville was brief and resulted in the defeat of the rebels, who were driven from the town. Cortinas took possession. The exit of the rebels from Brownsville was so hasty that they left their rags floating on the Court House and other public buildings, which were soon torn down and the Stars and Stripes hoisted amid the shouts of the citizens and federal soldiers, who were almost as proud of the starry banner as our brave boys.

Stand Firm.

Never despair of the republic! Should reverses occur—which God forbid—we will take heart anew, and swear on the eternal altar of God, and by the starry flag, that we will never consent to the dismemberment of this Union. Let us resolve that this rebellion must and shall be conquered.

Late Southern News.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

THE GEORGIA PLATFORM.

No Reconstruction, but Independence

McClellan's Election will Lead to Southern Independence.

10,000 Union Prisoners at Richmond and Danville.

Georgia Militia Withdrawn from Hood.

REMOVAL OF FEDERAL PRISONERS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1864.

About Peace and Peace Commissioners.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist*, of Sept. 7th, refers to the story of the New York *Times* to the effect that peace commissioners from Georgia had reached Washington, and says it is a downright lie, and adds that it is authorized by Gov. Brown to say that, no commissioner has been sent by him or the State to Washington or the government of the United States on any subject whatever. The paper then alludes to the differences of opinion between Gov. Brown and Jeff. Davis; denies that Gov. Brown opposed the re-election of Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, and says the Georgia platform, on which Brown stands, is as follows:

First—Supremacy of civil over military law. Second—Quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain on the Statute Book. Third—No reconstitution or submission but perpetual independence. Fourth—An unbroken front to the common enemy, but timely and repeated negotiations for peace by the proper authorities. Fifth—No separate State action through a convention; no counter-revolution; no combined resistance to the Government. Sixth—Opposition to the despotism of republican institutions in all their purity.

Notwithstanding the assertions of the *Constitutionalist* that Governor Brown is in harmony with the rebel Government, it will be observed that this platform is not that which the rebels have.

The reports of peace messengers are probably assured by the following paragraph from the Bristol *Gazette*, of August 1st:

"We know a commissioner from Ohio, Maryland and Illinois, arrived within our lines not many days since, and immediately started for Richmond."

The following paragraph from a Richmond letter of August 31, to the Charleston *Mercury*, may, perhaps, bear upon the same subject:

"A delegation, not of Yankees, has arrived here, charged with a special mission, which, if successful, it will considerably further the cause."

The *Mercury*, of the 5th, treats the peace question editorially, and uses the following significant and portentous language:

"If our Congress can secure further military successes on the part of our foe, there is every prospect that McClellan will be elected, and his election upon the Chicago Platform must lead to Peace and our independence."

Marketing in Augusta.

The following are the market prices of September 5th: Flour, $200@2.0 per barrel; Corn, $12@14 per bushel; Wheat, $2@$25; Bacon, $3.50@4.00 per pound; Lard $3.00@3.50; Butter, $4.00@4.50; Rio Coffee, $9; Java Coffee, $12; Tallow Candles, $5.50@6.00 per pound; Irish Potatoes, $30.00 per barrel; Eggs, $2.50 per dozen; Rye Whisky, $85.00@75.00 per gallon; Jamaica Rum, $25.00@30.00; Calicos, $6.00@8.00 per yard; Sheetings, $8.00@9.00.

Prisons and Prisoners.

A Richmond letter of September 4th says: "There are about ten thousand prisoners here and at Danville. A new Confederate military prison is to be built South of Charlotte, North Carolina.

Brig. Gen. Will Gardner, of Georgia, is commandant of the post of Richmond, and has control of the military prisons here and at Danville, Lynchburg, Salesburg, Columbia and Charleston. Capt. E. A. Sample, of Montgomery, is Adjutant General of the Richmond prison.

Escape of One Rebel Sergeant.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 8th has a story of orderly sergeant George H. Ellison, 3d Alabama, who was one of the 600 officers sent from Fort Delaware three weeks ago by the steamer Crescent City to Charleston, to be placed under fire by General Foster. He denies that any officers escaped, as was suspected when the steamer was run on shore by her officers, but says himself and two captains escaped on the night of August 30th, while lying in Broad River, and but a mile and a half from Hilton Head. They were let down to the water by ropes and undertook to swim ashore. They all swam about 200 yards, when the two captains gave out and determined to return to the steamer. They started to do so and Ellison knew nothing further of them. He finally succeeded in reaching an island, and after many dangers and difficulties got to Charleston.

Georgia Militia Withdrawn from Hood.

The Griffin *Rebel*, of the 14th, contains an order, by Governor Brown, of Georgia, withdrawing the fifteen thousand militia from Hood's army for thirty days.

Federal Prisoners Removed.

The thirty-five thousand prisoners at Andersonville, Georgia, have been removed to Savannah and Augusta.

Mississippi Items.

A Mobile dispatch of September 2d, says Mower's Division of the Yankee 16th Army Corps, that is Smith's, is going to Virginia.

Col. T. B. Lamar, brother of the notorious J. Q. C. Lamar, rebel agent in Europe, died in Florida, August 30th.

The rebel blockade runner Hope, lately reported ashore just below Wilmington, says the Charleston *Mercury* of the 9th, was got off, and is now safe in Cape Tar River.

Henry Cohia & Co., of Charleston, advertise on the 9th, the cargo of the steamship Syren, just arrived in that port.

All the Richmond papers except the *Whig* have seceded from the Associated Press of the South.

There was a collision on the road south from Atlanta on the 2d, near Boonesville. On one train were wounded soldiers from Hood's last fight, of whom thirty-one were killed and over forty wounded. Eighteen Yankee prisoners were on the train, and were active in careing for the wounded rebels. Two engines and six cars were smashed.

Late Military Intelligence.

An army correspondent, writing from Gen. Sheridan's department, under date of the 14th instant, says that Averill advanced from Leetown at eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, and crossed the Opequan, moving through the hollow in the direction of Darkesville. Here he encountered the enemy's skirmishers, and drove them to Bunker Hill, where they rallied and made a short stand, but soon rapidly retired on the main body of their cavalry, which was stationed three miles beyond under the rebel Gen. Lomax. Averill continued the pursuit, and Custer was immediately ordered to charge Lomax's command, who were formed in line. The portion of the brigade engaged threw the rebels into confusion and driving them for two miles, until they reached the cover of Gen. Rhodes' division of rebel infantry, who were drawn up in line to support our fleeing friends, as well as to cover the retreat of their cavalry. Rebel prisoners belonging to Imboden's command, captured Tuesday morning, report that the main portion of Early's command is stationed in the vicinity of Stevenson depot.

As regards the military situation in front of Petersburg, an army correspondent briefly states that there is no occasion for Gen. Grant to initiate active operations immediately, and the enemy will not dare to move south till reinforced from either Early or Hood. By rebel calculation there remains in the South but 132,000 between the ages of 16 and 50. These they style exempts by act of the Confederate Congress. All residents between these ages are in their military service. From these exempts only can they recruit their armies, but these 132,000 are all needed for depot guards, and are considered up to this time as virtually important as service in the army, and not all of them, nor any large portion of them, can be spared from their present avocations as overseers of plantations, as workmen in the Confederate arsenals, manufacturers of articles which must be obtained; hence there is no basis of addition to their armies.

The incessant picket firing on the James river, when no advance is attempted by either side, has been so murderous and yet so useless that our officers have determined that the wanton bloodshed shall cease. On Tuesday the rebel sharpshooters kept up a murderous fire, which was replied to about midnight by Gen. Birney, who bombarded the city of Petersburg for twelve hours. The firing was exceedingly rapid—that devoted city has never been subjected to a more terrific shelling. Should the rebel pickets again try their skill upon ours, their musket balls will again be repaid with cannon balls. The position at Deep Bottom is now garrisoned entirely by negro troops, under Gen. Paine. The operations at Dutch Gap are being prosecuted by a force of negro soldiers, and a fair proportion of the trenches are held by the dusky patriots.

From Army of the Potomac.

Important Cavalry Reconnoissance.

Rebel Pickets Driven Two Miles.

Preparing to Evacuate Petersburg.

Rebel Flank Movement.

Capture of a Herd of Cattle.

NEW YORK, September 18.

The *Herald's* army of the Potomac correspondence of the 15th says: Information was received yesterday that the enemy were moving quite a large body of troops to the left of Gen. Warren. To ascertain the truth, a reconnoissance was ordered to be made at an early hour in the morning. The force was selected for the purpose consisted of the 4th and 16th Penn. Regiments of Cavalry under command of Lieut. Col. J. R. Robinson, and the 1st Pennsylvania Battalion, commanded by Major R. J. Falls, and supported by a brigade of infantry under General Baxter of the 5th corps. The cavalry left camp at two o'clock this morning reaching the Weldon Railroad at daylight, and at once moved out to the front by the Vaughan road. A distance of one mile and a half brought them to the forks of a road, one of which led to Petersburg, and the other to the left in the direction of Ream's Station. The first reconnoissance was made in the direction of Petersburg. The pickets of the enemy were driven in for a mile or more, when the command returned and moved in the opposite direction. After going about a mile beyond the pickets of the rebel enemy were discovered, with the road strongly barricaded and a swamp upon either side. A squadron was dismounted to drive them from their position. This they did in splendid style, and continued to drive them from one position to another for a distance of two miles. No signs of large bodies of troops were discovered, or indications of any having been there recently. Citizens living on the road say a force of 4,000 cavalry were encamped some two miles in the rear. The object of the reconnoissance, Boydton plank road, over which the rebels transport a large portion of their supplies at present.

Although I have no regular engagement to record, or serious fighting there was continual skirmishing for several hours. Upon the withdrawal of our forces the rebels were quickly up and finally drove in our pickets, compelling us to return and re-establish the line. The losses were small on our side, consisting of 14 men wounded in the 1st Pennsylvania Battalion. The enemy left one or two killed who fell into our hands, and doubtless wounded and buried. The rebel infantry and cavalry have been saddled all day and in readiness to move at a moment's notice, if found necessary to go to the assistance of the small force left to contest the object of the reconnoissance was accomplished without further aid. There are some indications that the enemy have made preparations to evacuate Petersburg. We learn that large numbers of the citizens have been leaving for the South, for several days. The truth of this rumor will be ascertained in a few days.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, September 16, 1864.

The flank attack by the rebels early yesterday morning was a most daring move, and seems to have been partially successful. The attacking force consisted of three brigades of cavalry, under the command of Gen. Gordon. The main body reached the vicinity of the cattle herd on Rullin's farm, near Cogdins Point, just in the rear of the left of the line, and engaged our cavalry pickets along the entire line, from Reams' Station, capturing some and driving others back. This was done before daylight, when the guard were mostly asleep. The attack was made a short time before daylight, when the guard were mostly asleep. Two hundred prisoners are reported to have been captured by the First and 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry. The First District of Columbia Cavalry on duty near by soon attacked the rebels, and finally drove them from the field, but not before a loss of 250. It is said that General Gregg's division of cavalry, supported by infantry, will endeavor to cut off the rebels, but it is believed they had too much the start and must have got off with the greater part of their plunder. In addition to our loss in cattle, which will be made up from the rebels captured several teams with a gang of men who were engaged in constructing a line of telegraph in that direction. A rumor reached camp last night that Gen. Hancock had left, but I have all been recaptured, but I cannot trace it to any reliable source.

FLAG RAISING IN WASHINGTON.

Speech of Hon. S. P. Chase.

He Declares for Lincoln and Johnson.

Union, Freedom and Territorial Integrity.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, September 18, 1864.

Massachusetts and Ohio, through their State military agencies here, the officers of which are in adjoining rooms, have united in suspending a large and fine flag over Pennsylvania Avenue, at 7th street crossing. The affair came off saturday afternoon in the presence of over a thousand spectators. Mr. Chase, Gov. Andrew, Governor Buckingham, Biddle, and others, made speeches. That of Gov. Andrew was exceedingly apt and well put, and got him much hearty applause.

Though the letter of a month ago, which your columns made public, very clearly indicated Mr. Chase's position, there was in view of the proposed demonstration, next week at Cincinnati, much anxiety to hear further from him. He spoke in great part extemporaneously, and careful reports of words, and the manner in which his language was received must have convinced him that more than ordinary importance was attached to what he said. He could not but understand he was personally thanked by many persons for giving such assurance that he too is for Lincoln and Johnson without any if's or but's.

The following is the *Chronicle's* report in advance of publication, which we have reason to believe is substantially correct:

Fellow citizens—Massachusetts and Ohio, having each, in a building near which we now stand, an agency for the care of her soldiers, have joined in providing the flag which has just been unfurled. It symbolizes Union, freedom, and territorial integrity. Inspired by these grand ideas, the soldiers of Ohio and Massachusetts march side by side to battle wherever throughout the land rebellion and treason are found. And the flag, too, proclaims the conviction of a vast majority of these soldiers and of their fellow citizens at home, that the inestimable benefits represented by these ideas will be most surely secured by ratifying at the ballot boxes, in November, the nominations made at Baltimore in June. In my judgment this is most certain, and I rejoice in the fact that these soldiers of Massachusetts and Ohio are found side by side in conflicts of field, so will citizens of those States be found zealously vieing with each other in support of the great cause of the public. Nor can I doubt the result in all the loyal States. Like zeal for union and freedom will animate the people, and these efforts in a large majority of them, may we not hope in all, will insure the triumph of Union and freedom. With the triumph the last hope of the rebellion will disappear, and under that flag will return peace with liberty to bless the Republic undivided and indevisable. But this, fellow citizens, is not an occasion for much speaking. Another engagement also requires my presence elsewhere at this time. I have come before you, indeed, not so much to speak myself as to introduce another to whose voice you will gladly listen. My friend, Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, is here, worthy of his State; worthy of the unanimous nomination for re-election, which he has just received, and worthy of the honor in which all friends of Union and freedom hold him, he will say a few words in behalf of Massachusetts. I omit me to introduce him.

From General Sheridan.

MOVEMENTS OF REBEL TROOPS.

CONSCRIPTS REINFORCING EARLY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.

The *Herald's* Shenandoah correspondence has the following: One of our men, who was a prisoner and who has escaped, reports the enemy as having taken a pontoon train through Winchester, in the direction of Martinsburg, three days ago. Another report says the enemy's pioneer corps is engaged on pontoons. General Early's headquarters are near Stephenson's. Quite a number of conscripts have arrived to reinforce Early. 250 Union prisoners are held near Winchesteter. It is reported that Ros

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXII DISTRICT:
JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT.
THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Union County Nominations.

State Senate—THOS. J. BIGHAM.
Representatives—JOHN P. GLASS, R. A. COLVILLE, ALFRED SLACK, SAMUEL CHADWICK GEORGE Y. MCKEE, HANS B. HERRON.
Prothonotary—JACOB H. WALTER.
County Commissioner—ARCHIBALD PILLOW.
Coroner—WILLIAM CLAWSON.
Director of Poor—R. H. DAVIS.

Another Letter from Gen. McClellan.

Alarmed at the flank movement by VALLANDIGHAM and the New York *News* movement, McCLELLAN is said to have written another letter, expressing his "surprise that any Democrat should find fault with his letter accepting the Chicago nomination." The fact is that letter took a license to say something essential to be said, in order to carry out the fraud of making the people believe the Chicago platform should not be taken as explaining the policy of the party; but the straight-out peace men refused to countenance the liberty thus taken and therefore bolted. McCLELLAN'S last letter is to satisfy them that he is all right, and that they must indulge him in a little harmless engineering on his own account.

Seriously, is not this a disgusting exhibition—a Presidential candidate, in such an hour as this, dallying with men in open coalescence with the avowed enemies of the Government! Is it not the most degrading sight which the war has presented—a Presidential candidate manipulated by politicians, so as to obtain the support of traitors and loyal men at the same time—a machine played upon to give forth any tune which the desperate fortunes of the party require!

It is bad enough for a candidate to suffer himself to be placed in an equivocal position, to permit even the slightest degree of uncertainty to attach to him—but when he resorts to the trick here attempted he becomes the lowest type of political degeneracy.

Union vs. Disunion.

The issue is now fairly made between the parties contesting for the next President, and may be reduced to this: Union *vs.* Disunion. The friends of the Administration have re-nominated ABRAHAM LINCOLN, with the motto that "the Union must and shall be preserved." If the opposition triumph, disunion will follow in the wake of their platform. Which will you choose, voter? By land and by sea the cause of the Union is rapidly advancing, and this monster rebellion is even now in the throes of final dissolution. The first guns of the civic campaign have opened the ball with terrible effect upon the enemy's left, and soon the vanguard of our corps will be called upon to scale the enemy's political earthworks, and reduce their stronghold. We must do it, Pennsylvanians!

Let it be kept before the people that Mr. BENJAMIN, JEFF. DAVIS' Secretary of State, has officially declared that the South will accept no terms of peace not predicated on separation. The Chicago Convention asks a cessation of hostilities and denounces the war. Will our people sanction the platform and separation? We greatly mistake the temper of the loyal thousands and millions all over the land if they are yet prepared to fall down and worship the venomous reptile of secession, or that other equally venomous offspring of traitorous progenitors, "cessation of hostilities;" the withdrawal of our victorious armies and fleets, while traitors and rebels stand in arms before them. It will not be done.

The White Flag Party.

"All we ask is to be let alone!" This has been the cry of the rebels since they raised their traitorous arms against their Government. "Let them alone," responds their allies of the White Flag party. They have secretely been giving our army a "fire in the rear" ever since the war commenced, and now they come out boldly in their platform for the doctrine of "Let them alone!" It reminds us of the man who met the rattlesnake stretched across his path, seeming to say, "all I ask is to be left alone!" "I concluded," said he, "that by turning back I could avoid a fight with the venemous reptile, but it looked cowardly, and, besides, the road was a public one; I had a right to pass and repass along it. His snakeship had no business to set the Constitution and laws at defiance; and, moreover, if I permitted this aggression now, I did not know how soon I might be blockaded in some more difficult pass; so I concluded to give him battle. I maintained the majesty of the law and the right of way by smashing the snake's head." Just so we must maintain the authority and majesty of the Constitution and Union by bruising the heads of the Rebels of the South, and their allies, the Copperhead White Flag party of the North. We can, and let it be the resolve of every loyal man that he will do it!

Attempted Fraud.

Two classes of politicians met in the Chicago Convention. One class managed the Convention with reference to the Platform, and the White Feather was the consequence. The other class paid more attention to the candidate, and McCLELLAN became the nominee. But the office of this class did not cease with the Convention. Their's was a perpetual office—one of the chief duties of which is to groom the candidate. In the performance of this duty they have undertaken to have him attempt the part of riding two horses at once, while said horses are going in opposite directions. In other words, they have undertaken to make the people believe that the Platform adopted at Chicago is not McCLELLAN'S and that his letter should be accepted in its stead as the correct interpretation of Democratic ideas.

This is a deliberate attempt at fraud. It is of itself a confession of the rottenness of the Chicago Platform, of its dangerous character, and of the fatal consequences that must ensue from standing on it. But the efforts of the politicians to substitute something else for the Platform itself—to withdraw the White Feather, and put in its stead one of many colors, not one very clear or distinct, will meet with no more success than did the digging and ditching by McCLELLAN in beating the rebel armies. This engineering always beat him, and so will this attempt to ride two horses going in opposite directions leave him flounder-ing on the ground.

Eminent "Mud-Larks" for McClellan.

The *Post* of Friday publishes, with a flourish of trumpets, the following:

CAMP REYNOLDS, Sept. 14, 1864.

MR. JAMES P. BARR—*Dear Sir*:—In reading over the columns of the Pittsburgh DAILY COMMERCIAL, our attention was called to that part purporting to be the entire vote of the soldiers here encamped, and that out of five thousand here located, only ten or thirteen at most went for McClellan, and the rest went all and entirely for old Abraham. We, the friends of McClellan in the field of battle, and especially that of Antietam, take up the gauntlet in his name, and say that the above is a base and slanderous lie, and one of those lies that we see hour after hour coming from the whirlpool of Abolitionism against McClellan, the scourge of Secessionism, the only conqueror of Stonewall, of Longstreet, and of the rebel of rebels, Lee.

We, the undersigned, with pen in hand, took the votes of Barracks No. 1, and the result was: For McClellan, 282; for Lincoln, 40.

[Signed] CHARLES O'DONNELL,
JOHN BRADFORD,
JAMES CRILLY,
JAMES MCTIERNAN.

We congratulate the hero of the Chickahominy on this new evidence of his popularity with the soldiers. Truth compels us to state, however, that its force and effect is somewhat weakened by the civic antecedents of the distinguished defenders of the Republic whose names are appended thereto. Indeed, it may well be questioned whether they would not now be sojourning at the corner of High and Wylie streets, their favorite field of operations, instead of Camp Reynolds, had it not been for the pressure to which they were subjected by the Grand Jury of the county, as appears by the following record:

In Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County.

Commonwealth vs. Charles O'Donnell, James Crilly, et. al.—At No. 90 of June Sessions, 1864. Indictment for riot—true bill.

Same vs. Same.—At No. 45, June 7, 1864. Indictment aggravated, A. and B.—true bill.

Same vs. James McTiernan.—Charge, highway robbery, on 20th August, 1864. Defendant gives bail in $500 to appear at October term, 1864.

Allegheny County, s. s.—I certify that the foregoing is a correct abstract from the records of the Court of Quarter Sessions of said County. Witness my hand and seal of said Court, this 16th September, 1864. W. A. HERRON, Clk.

We are of the opinion that comment is entirely unnecessary.

EVERY intelligent man, North and South, knows for a certainty that the rebels have been pushed to the wall, and that to effect the complete overthrow of the rebellion nothing is wanting but the few more well-directed blows for which preparations are being made. And yet at such a moment, the democrats have entered the Presidential canvass proposing "an immediate cessation of hostilities" for the sake of peace, that cannot be obtained save through dishonor to ourselves, dishonor to the brave men who have fallen, dishonor to the starry flag, concession of independence to the South and the extinction of the American Republic. No man who reads, thinks and lets his honest convictions rule him, will pretend for a single instant that the Chicago Platform means not this, and the train of disaster and dishonor which would inevitably ensue.

A Dangerous Treaty.

It is reported—and the indications are not without some ground—that a truce has been patched up between McCLELLAN, VALLANDIGHAM, and other representatives of the JEFF. DAVIS wing of the Democracy. If anything were needed to disgust every loyal man in the country, a bargain of this sort we think should suffice. It is worse than the original state of the case. The incestuous wooing is going on. If loyal and true men permit themselves to be made parties to it—if this unprincipaled treaty does not open their eyes to the actual state of things in the party which has stalked into the political field, asking for their support, we will admit that we have not rightly estimated the virtue and intelligence of the great mass of the people.

To the Friends of the Soldier in Every County

UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS, No. 1105 Chestnut Street.—Our friends in every county and district in Pennsylvania should immediately, without one day's delay, send to the State Committee a correct copy of their whole ticket, giving plainly the name of each candidate for *every office*. All this must be done to enable the tickets to be prepared to send to the several regiments of the State.

County committees should also prepare and send with the Commissions their several county tickets; or send a special agent with the Commissioners to carry them.

Oil City and Pittsburgh Oil Company.

A new company has been organized, under this title, by gentlemen long known as among the most experienced and successful engaged in the business. The property is located near Oil City, has one hundred rods of river front, is undisputably rich in oil, it being near the Good Intent oil well, which pays a monthly dividend of $24 per share on one hundred and thirty-five paid-up shares. In all the elements of perfect success, this company is unquestionably equal to any, and far superior to many, lately organized; it is believed that no company was ever organized under more favorable auspices. The books are now open, at the office of J. K. Morange, Fourth street.

ERRATUM.—In the printing of Dr. Jacobus' discourse on Saturday, the phrase "the elements of atonement" should read "*the elements of torment.*"

A Copperhead Meeting Dispersed.

The Copperheads of Ithaca, N. Y., availed themselves of the presence of a circus to get together a crowd last Saturday to throw out a McClellan and Pendleton flag. While the operation was going on, the news of the fall of Atlanta was received. The Ithaca *Journal* tells the rest of the story as follows:

When the band stopped playing, a Union man stepped forward on the balcony and announced the news from Atlanta, read Secretary Stanton's official dispatch containing the thrilling intelligence, and then called for "three cheers for the Union Army." The men who had just cheered for McClellan stood appalled—dumb. Had a shell from one of Sherman's great guns exploded among them, it could not have created greater consternation—nor dispersed them more suddenly. Recovering a little from the tremendous shock they gave a few dismal and heartrending groans for Sherman's army, and fled in every direction, hiding in bye-and-by corners and burying themselves in cellars and basements—and in less than three minutes after the reading of the dispatch, not a Copperhead was to be seen—the meeting having vanished, the speeches remained undelivered for the want of an audience.

Attend to the Assessments.

We cannot too urgently impress our friends with the importance of attending to the assessments in the different election districts. The men who are now in the field, giving their time and perilling their lives in defence of the Government, must not lose their votes by any neglect of their friends at home to have them assessed. Have your son, brother or neighbor assessed without delay, pay his county tax of *ten cents*, and send the evidence thereof at once to him by mail—together with the Union ticket, or a list of the Union nominations. Careful attention to this matter will give us hundreds of votes in Allegheny county that will otherwise be lost. Union men! do at least this much for the brave men who are fighting the battles of the Government.

Political.

The correspondent of the New York *Times*, **with the army in the Shenandoah Valley**, says:—**in one brigade a squad of thirteen officers were seated on the ground, under a tree, when the nomination of McClellan was announced. Seven of these officers were admirers of McClellan as a military man, but four of them promptly stated that they could not vote for him for the Presidency, believing the interests of the country, with all his faults, required the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. This, I venture to assert, is about the proportion of McClellan's friends in the army, who will vote for him if they vote at all.**

At the Union Congressional Convention, held at Salem, Washington county, New York, Hon. A. Griswold, of Troy, the present incumbent, was nominated by acclamation as the candidate for member of Congress for the XVIth District.

The Democratic Convention at Racine, Wis., on Friday nominated John W. Cary, of Milwaukee, for Congress, for the First District, and C. A. Elridge, of Fon du Lac, for the Fourth District.

Josiah Quincy, speaking at Portland, Me., a few evenings since, explained how McClellan is to ride with one foot on a war horse and the other on a peace platform. The platform is to turn on a pivot, and the horse will travel around on it like cider-mill system.

Mr. Val-hand-him-a-dime, General Schenck says, is what the Dayton boys have taken to calling the martyr of the third district.

There are twelve newspapers in West Virginia, all which support Lincoln and Johnson. There is not an opposition in the State.

General Intelligence.

The total number of arrivals at New York from foreign ports for 1864, to the 14th instant, was 3,662, as follows: Steamers, 285; ships, 459; barks, 922; brigs, 1,179; schooners, 790—which is in excess of a daily average of 1 steamship, 2 ships, 4 barks, 5 brigs, and 3 schooners—or a total of 15 sail daily. The number of passengers arrived during the same period was 156,645, or 652 daily.

The amount received from the Treasurer of the city of Brooklyn, for bounties to volunteers, was $2,388,000. They have a balance on hand after having enlisted 8,561.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* tells the following: "A few days ago a report was circulated, that owing to the scarcity of rations served to the sentenced prisoners in the Athenaum, they had been compelled in the face of actual starvation to catch and cook rats. The report coming to the ears of Capt. Over, he went to the prison to institute an investigation. He soon learned that the boys really caught, killed and cooked some rats. One of the *guilty* parties was called up and upon being interrogated said that the boys had a curiosity to know how a young rat, being properly stewed, would taste. Accordingly several rats were caught, killed and served up. 'Well, how did they go?' asked the Captain. The culprit replied that to his taste there was very little difference between a rat and a young squirrel, and although he said the rations were sufficient, if no objection were interposed he would like to have the privilege of cooking and eating a rat when he felt like it. We believe the boys have full permission to gratify their taste in this most singular direction.

"Hazing" has been practiced to so shameful an extent upon the Freshmen at Harvard College this term, that the Boston newspapers have felt caused to discuss the matter. Some very disgraceful facts are stated. The Faculty had better dismiss the whole class than have the reputation of the college suffering in such a manner.

A correspondent in the eastern part of Maine writes to the Portland *Advertiser* that the rains have improved the late crops wonderfully, and there is good promise of abundant fall feed. Oats are bright and the crop good, and the yield of potatoes and turnips will be large.

The valuation of Worcester this year is $16,-$82,800. Real estate has increased over $500,000 since last year. The valuation of personal property is nearly $800,000 less, which is accounted for by the fact that the assessment of stocks the present year is made by the State instead of the city as formerly, and therefore the amount of these does not appear on the assessors' books. The tax $13 per $1,000.

The great champion billiard match on Friday night between Kavanaugh and Tieman was won by the former with perfect ease. The game was 1,500 points, and Kavanaugh was out 573 ahead of his competitor.

There are three millionaires in Providence, Rhode Island, and seventeen half-millionaires.

Personal.

Gen. Doblado and his staff, of the Mexican army, who recently arrived in New York, were entertained by a dinner at Delmonico's elegant establishment on Friday evening.

The Cincinnati Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has just adjourned. Bishop Simpson has consented to deliver his address on the national conflict in Indianapolis this evening. It is spoken of as one of the grandest efforts of his life. The occasion of its delivery at the Conference was wildly enthusiastic, and there was a perfect storm of hats and handkerchiefs.

Martin H. Freeman, a colored graduate of Middlebury College, has sailed for Liberia, to take a professorship in the Liberia College.

The man who made a murderous assault upon Hon. Edmund Burke, in New Hampshire, has been allowed to escape the State Prison by enlisting in the army.

A young woman in Milton, Wisconsin, died last week from the effects of the sting of a bee on her wrist. She survived the sting only twelve hours.

A fine silver testimonial, worth $15,000, was presented to James McHenry, Esq., as a reward for having finished 200 miles of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, England, in 200 hours.

George F. Root, of Chicago, offers $10 each for five Union campaign songs to these tunes, "Old Shady," "Uncle Ned," "Out of the Wilderness," "John Brown," and "America," or "Gold Save the Queen."

General Truman Seymour's response to a serenade at Brattleboro: "My friends I am glad to see you. I am going to the Army of the Potomac in a few days. A good many of you look able to go, and I should like to have you go with me. Good evening."

A convention of General Ticket Agents is in session in the Railroad block, Cleveland, for the purpose of making arrangements for the proposed ingrease of local fare on all the lines of the road.

The following is circulated in these parts: Why is McClellan a miracle-worker? Because, although it is autumn, he has made the Woods put out and leave.

Soldiers Declaring their Preference.

On the evening of the 11th inst., the 13th Western Virginia regiment of infantry took a vote, which resulted as follows:

For Lincoln	115
" McClellan	15
Majority for Lincoln	100

The commissioned officers were unanimous for Lincoln. The regiment was recruited in a section of country where it cost something to be a Union man. Some of its members have sacrificed everything they owned, and have had to move their families to a sister State for safety against the minions of treason; they have drank the wormwood and the gall. In short, they have been in the field since the outbreak of the rebellion, and it would be very natural to suppose that by this time their energies and determinations would begin to fail them, and that they would be willing to seek peace and accept it on any terms, but it is not so. They see but one honorable way of securing a just and honorable peace, and that is by the arbitrament of the sword. The rebels appealed to Jesse, and they nominated Jeff. Davis.

In the U. S. Army Hospital at Frederick, a vote was taken as follows:

For Lincoln	827
For McClellan	211
Total	1,038
Lincoln's Majority	616

The rebel sick and wounded in this hospital expressed their choice as follows:

Lincoln	6
McClellan	18
Neutral	2
Total	26
McClellan's Majority	12

I think you may rely on the above as a fair specimen of the choice of the army generally, as there are soldiers from three of our armies represented here—the Sixth Corps, from the Army of the Potomac, and the Nineteenth Army Corps, from General Banks' command—but the majority are enthusiastic for Lincoln's re-election. The few who express a preference for McClellan do so not because they think him better qualified to discharge the important duties of the Executive head of the nation, but, being always identified with the Democratic party, they think, in this day of its pressing need, it would be hard to leave the few who are left to keep up the name alone; but several of those, even are coming round in favor of Lincoln.

The Fourth Brigade of the Second Division of the Nineteenth Corps—all Indiana troops—now on Gen. Sheridan's command, gave expression of their views as to National and State politics a few days since, as follows:

FOR PRESIDENT.	Lincoln.	McClellan.	Fremont.
8th Regiment	369	25	6
11th Regiment	320	16	1
18th Regiment	272	27	—
	961	68	7

FOR GOVERNOR.	Morton.	McDonald.
8th Regiment	353	15
11th Regiment	382	6
18th Regiment	305	1
	973	21

THE following is the result of a vote by ballot, taken on the evening of the 7th inst., in the 11th Indiana, Vet. Vol., Infantry, near Berryville, Va.

FOR PRESIDENT UNITED STATES.

Abraham Lincoln	320
G. B. McClellan	16
J. C. Fremont	1
Whole number of votes	337

FOR GOVERNOR OF INDIANA.

O. P. Morton	333
J. McDonald	5
Whole number of votes	338

The officers voted as a unit. The above was a free expression without electioneering.

What McClellan Says Privately.

Gen. McClellan privately asserts that he is in favor of an immediate armistice, while his letter publicly proclaims that he is for the war and the Union. This has been the theme of the New York *Daily News* for a week past. Gen. McClellan has pretended to repudiate the Chicago platform. If he will now make it apparent that he will repudiate his own letter of acceptance, the *Daily News*, Mr. Wood and all the rest who mean what they say, and say disunion, will support him. *Fidelicit*, the *Daily News* of Wednesday:

"There are those who would make the *Daily News* responsible for division in the Democratic ranks. We can briefly and effectively disprove the charge, and fix the responsibility where it belongs. *Let Gen. McClellan assert publicly, as he does privately, that he will favor an immediate cessation of hostilities* and a Convention of all the States, and the *Daily News*, and we believe the entire Peace party, will admit that he stands upon the Chicago platform, and will give him their earnest support."

BUTLER COUNTY FAIR.—There is to be an Agricultural Fair, in Butler county, on the 4th and 5th days of October next. The premium list is published in the Butler *American*.

THE SOLDIERS GETTING MONEY.—The Secretary of the Treasury has directed that the entire amount realized from the loan shall be paid to the army.

The Pennsylvania Oil Region.

The Past and Present—The Discovery of Oil—The First Well—Modus Operandi of Boring—Geological Structure of the Wells—Their Products and Prospects—Where to Bore—The Fountain of Fortune.

Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.

TITUSVILLE, Sept. 14, 1864.

Titusville is in Crawford county, Pa. It had been a small village of some twenty or thirty houses prior to the development of its oil resources. It was settled and was the center of business for a community of farmers and lumbermen. There is nothing upon the surface of the soil to indicate the vast wealth which lies beneath. The town now numbers some six thousand inhabitants. The streets are in a very bad condition, owing to the great amount of transportation through them, and the inadequacy of repairs. The buildings are of various styles, from the shanty to the palace. The sidewalks are made of plank, and with slight repairs would be passibly good. There are two banks here, and another about to go into operation. There are six churches built and being built; and the people, although full of business, are very courteous. There is but one newspaper. The inhabitants are too full of speculation to take time to read. There are many stores, and the prices at which goods are sold would astonish your readers. Money is made so rapidly that there are no objections preferred against exhorbitant prices.

In spite of mud and filthy pools, the smell of petroleum and gas from the refineries is good Oil Creek, upon which Titusville is located, is a narrow, clear, swift, crooked stream, and the town lies embosomed between wooded hills, and surrounded by romantic scenery. It may be said to be at the head of the oil region, and the only point at which a city could be constructed, as for fifteen miles south of this point along the valley the hills (some of them four hundred feet high) abut too close to the creek, and are too abrupt to admit of building to any extent. The roads are in wretched condition, filled with ruts, chuck-holes, and mud. They resemble those over which the artillery and wagon trains of an army corps have passed. As high as a thousand wagons per day pass along them, but as "what is everybody's business is nobody's," they are not kept in repair. Broken-down wagons line the roads from one end to the other.

Oil Creek received its name from oil having been discovered upon the surface of the water, from which the inhabitants obtained it by soaking a blanket and wringing it. They used the oil in their saw mills for lights, and for lubricating and medicinal purposes. The springs are below Watson's "flats," about a mile from Titusville. Col. Drake, in the summer of 1859, had his attention called to these springs, and employed an experienced driller named Smith to sink a well near them. At a depth of sixty-nine feet both oil and gas gushed up the tube. He had tapped one of the richest mines on this continent. The well yielded twenty-five barrels per day, and was sold at that time for one dollar per gallon. This was the first well in the oil region. Mr. Smith is still there working away, and takes pride in exhibiting the original drill and rammer with which he sunk the well. He went to the creek, and with a long iron rod pushed the bottom in a place known to himself, only, and the oil flowed up rapidly and spread out over the surface of the water in fantastic forms, glittering in the sun with all the colors of the rainbow. Others immediately commenced sinking wells, and now for sixteen or seventeen miles—from Titusville to Oil City—the margin of the river is literally covered with flowing, pumping, "dumb" or boring wells.

There is a large reservoir, or many veins of this oil reposing beneath this valley in the crevices of limestone formation, for in this formation only is petroleum found; but where to commence operations, that is the great query. Some choose the edge of the river for experimenting; some select the open plain; others prefer the angle where the hill and valley meet. Some drillers tell you one locality in this region is as good as another; while some more prudent, do discover reasons for a choice. In point of practice wells are sunk anywhere and everywhere. Some produce well, while others are comparatively speaking worthless. There are fifty or sixty within sight of where the writer stands. The streams of oil seem to run along this valley southerly, to Oil City, Franklin, and Salina, the heaviest now being at the "Noble Well," about eight miles below. Now three strata of sandstone, alternating with slate and soapstone, and varying from one to fifty feet or more in thickness, underlie the surface. The upheaving of this mass seems to have formed the hills which flank the valley, and the solid buttresses or masses of rock at the upturned strata lifted up above the common bed. It appears to me from casual observation that the most successful "flowing wells," as the "Empire," "Noble," "Jersey," "Maple Shade," etc., have been sunk upon the margin of this fractured sandstone, or, in other words, just at the roots of the hills the rock-bed has been broken by some convulsion, (and in the vast amount of inflammable gas that issues from these wells, the course of such convulsion is not wanting) of past ages. So that experimenters, if think, be most successful in the main who keep to the bottom of the hills in a line with the general course of the oil region, as also in a line with those wells which have proved successful. The flow of surface oil is found, if we except the first well drilled, to be a very fallacious guide.

Land is held at fabulous prices on account of its supposed wealth in oil, and speculation is rampant. One of the original owners offered a "little spot," of some twenty acres, on Monday last for the small sum of $100,000!

I am satisfied the most reliable place to sink a well, is near the base of the hills where the fracture of disruption occurs. Avoid the bottom lands or "flats," as most of the failures are in such locations.

After selecting a spot for commencing, the driller raises a derrick, brings up a steam engine, and after driving down an iron pipe through the earth and gravel to the rock, introduces his drill about two inches and a half in the bit, connected by a rod to the walking-beam of the engine and goes to work. They sink the hole from eight to ten feet per day, in the solid slate or soap-stone for about one hundred feet, when he reaches the first stratum of sand stone. Oil in some cases is found in the latter stratum of sand-stone and at other times in the third stratum. Between these veins of sand-stone and strata of slate and soap-stone the layers or strata vary in thickness. When the right vein is struck, inflamable gas, salt water and petroleum comes rushing up the tube. The bore of the well is enlarged by an instrument called a "rimmer;" and then an iron tube in sections of about 14 feet and closely screwed together, is inserted by sections and run down to the veins of oil; a flax-seed bag, which expands when wet, is fixed between the tubing and the walls of the well in order to prevent the surface water from descending; a "plunger," or valved piston, is introduced into the tube, and the sucker-rod being attached to the "walking beam," the conduit pipes and tank, which may hold 60 barrels, being in readiness, the engine moves and the precious treasure gushes forth. This is what is what is called pumping a well; in the "flowing wells,"—that is such as send the oil out spontaneously—the drill must go down into the third stratum of the sandstone; but this, in some instances, is very deep. In a well on Watson's Flat, the drill has reached the depth of 1,100 feet and yet the third bed of sandstone is not yet reached.

The most interesting development of this hidden treasure of the earth is in the "flowing" wells, which yield at the rate of five hundred barrels per day; the oil pouring forth in a steady stream like a fountain.

Various are the theories in regard to the origin of this petroleum; some think it the residuum of coal and salt, since Kerosene is manufactured from coal, and salt water always accompanies petroleum. Others maintain that coal is formed from this oil—that it is oil solidified, and pretend to see in the tar or coke left on removing the crude oil, and in the appearance of the heavier oil (some of them having a specific gravity of from 35 to 45) some tendencies to a transformation into coal. The better theory would be that it is an original formation.

The flowing wells are gradually diminishing in quantity, and this would argue that they are not inexhaustible. It is alleged that wells become obstructed by sediment which causes them to cease flowing, and they have introduced what is called a "blower," by which steam is forced into the wells. This causes the oil to spout up and run over. Yet the fact that a "blowing wells," in which the gas forces up the oil so powerfully as to drive out all obstructions, are constantly throwing less and less petroleum, renders it most probable that the supply of gas, as that of coal, is limited, and that the wells now opened will in the course of a few years become entirely profitless. As, however, the territory of petroleum is so extensive, and as wells sunk in close proximity to each other appear to draw from veins totally distinct and independent of each other, the present generation need not fear that the supply, even though the demand were multiplied an hundred fold, will fail. Although the Oil Creek Valley is the richest in the world, it is not the only one where petroleum is found, and where oil wells are sunk successfully. At Tidioute on the Allegheny; at French Creek, a tributary of that river; on the Kanawha river in Virginia; in one or two places in Kentucky; in Ohio, and especially at Mecca in that State, oil wells are now in successful operation. The oil at Mecca was discovered in 1860 by Mr. Wood, who, dining at the hotel, observed a film of oil upon the surface of a glass of water which was standing by his plate. He immediately bought the well and ground, from which it came, and drilling, struck the oil vein at the depth of 50 feet. About 25 wells have been opened here; the oil is of a dark green color; thick and heavy and used only for the lubricating of machiney. My own opinion is that vast oceans of oil for the illumination of the globe, as well as for the benefit of the useful arts, lie pent up in the solid beds of sandstone which stretches over so large a portion of this mighty continent.

Military Intelligence.

In the Department of the South there was an interesting wedding ceremony recently. A grand time was had on the occasion of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Lavine, colored. The *Herald's* correspondent says of it: "Oh, it was altogether a brilliant assembly, and the perfumery, jockey club, night-blooming cereaus seeds, musk boquet d'Afrique, blended sweetly in the evening air. Oh, it was delicious."

A Savings Bank for the freedmen in the Department of the South has been established by Brig. Gen. Saxton, Military Governor of the post. The interest is to be five per cent. per annum, and all the investments of the institution are to be in United States securities.

General Saxton, Military Governor of South Carolina, has issued a circular of interest to cotton speculators who have gone down to his department to bargain with the freedmen for the next crop at prices much below the market rates. All such contracts will not be declared legal or binding, as there is a lien upon the whole cotton crop of such a character as insures the protection of the laborer. All cotton obtained in violation of the rules laid down will be seized, and sold at auction for the benefit of the laborers.

Gen. Sherman, in his congratulatory order to his army after the taking of Atlanta, says: "We have beaten our enemy on every ground he has chosen, and have wrested from him his own Gate City, where were located his foundries, arsenals, and workshops, deemed secure on account of their great distance from our base and the seemingly impregnable obstacles intervening. Nothing is impossible to an army like this, determined to vindicate a government which has rights wherever our flag has once floated, and is resolved to maintain them at any and all costs."

Gen. Sherman has issued the following brief order:—"All the corps, regiments and batteries may, without further orders, inscribe Atlanta on their colors."

Deserters report that the rebel General Lee changed his headquarters to Ream's Station, a week ago, for the purpose of bringing on a battle and drawing our forces from their strong position on the Weldon Railroad.

The New York *Herald's* correspondent with the 10th Corps relates a great calamity which befel that Corps on Wednesday night last, in the sudden and lamentable death of Brigadier General Joshua B. Howell, commanding a brigade in Major General H. H. Terry's division. The circumstances were as follows: Shortly after dinner, General Howell proposed to mount his horse and ride to a point somewhat distant from his quarters. He had only succeeded in gaining his position on his horse, which was exceedingly uneasy on the bit, when, the General unfortunately grasping the wrong rein, the horse suddenly careered and fell backwards, falling heavily on the person of the deceased, where he remained. His orderly at once rushed to the General's assistance, and, aided by Colonel Pike, prostrate form from beneath the vicious animal. Being borne to his quarters he was found to be insensible, and did not rally to the last. He died in the evening, and his remains, body is now on its way to his Pennsylvania home. General Howell is upwards of sixty-five years of age and was one of the most courteous and decorous of that great body of old school gentlemen who from thirty years ago onwards illustrated social and public life in this country, and among whom the names of Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, the late Mr. Marcy and a host of others, did time permit, might be mentioned. Gen. Howell came to the war, in its earlier period, as colonel of the gallant and battle tried Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers; and could time afford me the opportunity I should delight to recount his love for and absolute devotion to his noble boys, whom he invariably called "his sons." His was a pure patriot and enlightened statesman in civil affairs, while, as a military man, he was of exhaustless ability, great bravery, and would, I know, have preferred to meet death on the field of glorious battle. It was otherwise ordered, and the country and the army have lost both a brilliant son and a devoted soldier, whose memory, unsullied and green by the turf on the grave holding his mortality.

On Wednesday last the Rebels opened a most terrific bombardment on the three signal towers along the front of the Eighteenth Army Corps. The towers are situated on the flanks of the corps—one on the Appomatox and the other two on the James. Amsdem's, on the James, and Craft's, on the Appomatox, are each one hundred and twenty-five feet in height, while Partridge's, at the water battery, is only forty feet in height; but owing to its proximity to the Rebel battery at Howlett's, equally as dangerous to be occupied as the highest towers. A boy deserter who came into our lines described that the plan of the Rebels was to destroy our signal stations. He also pointed out positions which had been constructed which is to carry on the attack. The result of this information was a prompt response to the rebel guns as soon as they opened. The engagement lasted for two hours after the first shot the rebels being very glad to retire.

The latest accounts from the Second Cavalry Division of the army of the Potomac, says that the regiments which have become decimated by frequent battles and expiration of the time of service of the enlisted men, are fast becoming filled again, while the horses are getting in good condition for future service.

It was said by one of our most prominent generals, after the last fight at Ream's station "Give me a corps of troops like Gregg's cavalry, and I will take Richmond in thirty-six hours," and it is a notorious fact that whenever this division has met anything like an equal number of the enemy, it has always been victorious.

A citizen, too deeply imbued with Union sentiments to please the Southern Confederacy, was sent into our lines on Wednesday at Ream's station. He has two sons in the Union army. He could not or would not give any news of interest.

The battle of Peach-tree creek, the first of the engagements in the vicinity of Atlanta, is thus described in the Chattanooga Rebel, published at Griffin, Georgia: "My limited observation of what transpired then, confines me to the operations of this, Scott's, and Gen. Featherstone's brigades of Loring's division. Our steps were marked with blood—our march was strewn with dead and wounded. Of this brigade, numbering perhaps one thousand, there were killed and wounded three hundred and ninety. One company of the 65th Alabama went into the action with fifty-three and thirty-six men, and came out with only six men. Another that went in with two officers and thirty men came out with only four men right. Scarcely a man was either killed or so desperately wounded as to be unable to walk. There were none captured who were not thus disabled. Featherstone's brigade suffered a loss of one-half, lacking one man. It lost, I think, six hundred and two aggregate."

The crops in the Shenandoah Valley this year are described as being not within a tithe of their usual amount. The presence of the two armies and the scarcity of labor has contributed to this result.

The New York *Times'* correspondent with Sheridan (Sept. 9) says: "So far as can be ascertained, there is no foundation whatever for the report that a portion of Early's command has left this valley for Richmond or elsewhere; whatever else people may say in regard to the management of the department, in strategical movements Sheridan all agree, has proved himself to be fully the equal of Early. This fact admitted, it is utterly impossible to suppose that the latter has been able to spirit away any large portion of his troops. Scarcely a day has elapsed during the present campaign but what the rebel General has been forced to expose his force in such a manner as to render a depletion of his force suicidal. The opposing forces operating here during the last sixty days have march'd up the valley together as far as Strasburg and back again, to Harrytown, have dallied at Shepardstown and Winchester, and have recently been in line of battle near Berryville. The cavalry has been hotly engaged twice and done considerable marching and skirmishing. The infantry has had some skirmishing and marching. Perhaps this route of military movements is to be continued until the end of the campaign—perhaps not; time will show.

A correspondent writing from the Headquarters "Army of the James" says: "Reinforcements arrive daily and in large number—not alone new men, but war-tried veterans, who were disabled in the early battles of the campaign, and I am able to say that the army is in such splendid condition now as to *morals* and numbers that Gen. Grant would not hesitate a moment to offer Richmond if he thought the proper time had come. It might naturally be asked when will be the proper time if it be not now? To which I answer, that the only cause for delay is in the gathering in of the large reinforcements that are now coming to the army, whose duty as well as privilege it will be to perform some of the work yet remaining to be done, and thus partially relieve the long-suffering men now in the field, who have borne the burden and heat of battle since the opening of the campaign, by distributing the new material among them. I am fully persuaded that the delay is solely on the ground of doing justice to these gallant men, to whom the nation owes more than it can ever pay; and the motive is one that does honor to the brave and skilful leader of the armies of the United States, is whose ability the confidence of the army grows stronger every day."

"The Army of the James" includes the Tenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Corps, and the Cavalry Division of Kautz.

WHAT A VETERAN WAR DEMOCRAT SAYS.—Gen. Dix in a recent letter said "I could not, however, accept the nomination for Governor, if it were tendered to me. I am not, for that reason, the less earnest in my desire to do all in my power to sustain the Government, in its efforts to put down the rebellion—an object to be effected, in my judgment, by a steady and unwavering prosecution of the war.

An Appeal to the People.

The National Committee have issued a stirring appeal "to the People of the United States," to rally in support of Lincoln and Johnson. It is an eloquent document, and concludes as follows:

"The skies are bright and full of promise. The lion-hearted citizen soldiers of the Republic march with steady step and unfaltering purpose to a speedy and glorious victory. The heart of the people beats true to the Union. Every triumph of the Union arms over the rebel troops arouses fresh the courage and confidence of Union men, and chills the heart and decimates the ranks of the submission Secessionists represented at Chicago. A Union victory in November will end the long and laborious strife. It will paralyze the arm of rebellion. It will disperse its armies, destroy the hope by which the despotism at Richmond now holds its subjects in bondage, release the people of the Southern States from their enforced disloyalty, and give them again the blessings of self-government within the Union and under the protecting Constitution and flag of the United States. It will

From the Continental Monthly.

The Sacrifice.

The blood that flows for freedom is God's blood!
Who dies for man's redemption, dies with Christ!
The plan of expiation is unchanged:
And, as One died, supremely good, for all,
So one dies still, that many more may live.

So fall our saviours on the bloody field,
In deadly swamps, along the foul lagoons,
On the long march, in crowded hospitals,
Of wounds, of weariness, of pain and thirst,
Of wasting fevers and of sudden plagues,
Of pestilence, that lurks within the camp,
Of long home-sickness, and of hope deferred,
Of anguishing, in hostile prisons chained—
And, with their blood, they wash the nation clean,
And furnish expiation for the sin
That those who slay them have been guilty of.

So God selects the noblest of the land:
He culls the qualities that are His own—
Our courage, patience, love of human kind,
Our strong devotion to the cause of Right,
Our noblest aspirations for the time
When every man shall stand erect and free,
Self-elevated, God-appointed king!
Knowing no equals, save his brother men;
Ruling no liege, save his own desires;
The undisputed sovereign of himself,
Owning no higher sovereignty but God.

God culls these qualities, that are Himself
These sparks of Deity that live in man—
And, in man's person, offers up Himself,
A long, perpetual sacrifice for sin.
This is the plan—the changeless plan of Heav'n:
The good die, that the evil may be purged;
The noble perish, that the base may live;
The free are bound, that slaves may break their bonds:
Those who have happy homes are self-exiled,
That other exiles may have happy homes;
The bravest sons of Freedom's land are slain
That the oppressed of tyrant realms may live:
The guilty land is washed in innocent blood;
And slavery is atoned for by the free.

Oh! desolate mother, wailing for thy son,
Be comforted. He was a chosen one,
The Lord selected him from other men,
Because the Eternal Eye discerned in him
Some noble attribute, some spark divine,
Some unseen quality, that was from God,
And is a part of God, howe'r obscured
By human weakness, or by human sin—
Something deemed worthy for the sacrifice
That shall redeem a nation. Weep no more;
For thou art blessed among womankind!

A New Torpedo Boat.

Chief Engineer W. W. W. Wood, of the Navy, has invented a new Torpedo Boat, which has been launched at Fairhaven, Connecticut. Her hull was built and modelled by Mr. S. H. Pook, son of the naval constructor of that name. She is a wooden vessel, seventy-five feet in length, twenty feet beam and seven feet depth of hold. She is built in the most substantial manner, with heavy beam supported by hanging knees, securely bolted and fastened. The deck is crammed about two feet fore and aft, and about as much athwartships, and this will be covered with a thickness of iron armor sufficiently strong to make it shot and shell proof.

The vessel will sit very low in the water under any circumstances; but when not actively employed she will float some twenty odd inches above the surface; but when approaching a vessel to destroy her or engage in blowing up obstructions, only the cranm of her deck will be above the water. There are but three objects visible above the decks, viz: pilothouse, smoke-stack and ventilator. These only show a few inches at the most. These objects are perfectly shotproof, and their openings are protected in the most secure manner.

The novelty of the affair is not seen until a visit is made below the deck. Away aft is placed the engine, with a cylinder of eighteen inches in diameter, and eighteen inches stroke of piston. This engine works a screw of a size capable of forcing the vessel through the water at the rate of say twelve miles per hour. Next comes the boiler which furnishes the steam for the main engine as well as for the engines which work the submerging pumps, and the mechanism by which the torpedo arm places the torpedo beneath the ship. Everything connected with these machines is of the most simple and durable kind, and not at all liable to get out of order. Forward of the boiler is the steering wheel, located beneath the pilot house, and then comes the torpedo machine. It must not be expected of us to explain in detail how this machine works. We will, however, give an illustration as to how the machine operates.

Let us suppose that an enemy's fleet were blockading our harbor, and we were in possession of one or more of these torpedo vessels. Twelve men, including engineer officers, man the vessel. The steam is raised, and under the cover of night she steams out upon her mission. As she advances toward her victim, a torpedo varying in its charge from sixty to a hundred pounds of powder, is placed in a basket-formed contrivance, which is secured to a long rod. The torpedo is capped; and the hammer which is to explode it is secured, and, everything being in readiness, the large working box is closed, the gate at the bow of the vessel is raised; the water then rushes in until it is filled. The machines now set in motion and a long iron arm carries the basket containing the torpedo out from the vessel, and, closing in to the enemy, by means of a rod within this arm, the torpedo is released from its receptacle and is deposited in the water in just such a position as allows it to float up against the bottom of the vessel to be destroyed. The machinery still keeps on revolving, and the same motion which caused the arm to run out brings it back, the vessel in the meantime backs out of the way of the vessel to be sunk, and at the moment fixed upon the hammer falls, the cap is exploded and the work is done. The arm is withdrawn inside the torpedo craft, and the basket again charged.

The torpedo is also a secret affair, yet very simple, and with all the experiments made there has never been a failure. It must certainly do its duty. Its effects have been very carefully noted, and it can be made to act just as the operator desires. To explain how this control is obtained is not our purpose just at this time. It is a secret of great value to us. Visitors will not be allowed on board under any circumstances whatever. The advent of this craft marks a new era in naval and submarine warfare. Iron clads are of no more value than wooden vessels against one of these new vessels; without guns or any appearance of destruction.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A delightful FARM in the State of Kansas, containing 160 acres, eligibly situated near the great National road leading west from Leavenworth, and about 30 miles from that city, and near the town of Grasshopper. The soil is of the best quality and the place well watered, and would make a superior Grazing Farm. The country adjoining has been settled for a number of years, and is rapidly improving. This place, if not sold for cash within a short time, will be exchanged for city property or dividend paying Oil stocks.

Price, $15 per acre. For particulars inquire of
JACOB GLOSSER,
sep17-2w No. 115 Fourth street.

FOR SALE.—That desirable LOT OF GROUND belonging to the first Presbyterian Congregation of the city of Allegheny, situate in the Second Ward of said city. The said lot is bounded on the west by Sedgwick street 151 feet, on the north by Juniata street 88 feet, on the east by Bidwell street 126 feet, and on the south by a 25 feet alley, containing about one acre. The same will be sold whole or in lots to suit purchasers. For terms of sale apply to MOSES BORELAND, or
sep15-1w H. E. DAVIS, Committee.

OIL TERRITORY—

For SALE or LEASE, on very favorable terms, situate on Dunkard Creek, Greene county, Pennsylvania, adjoining the celebrated Wylie Well.

Persons desirous of forming a company or sinking a well will address
W. H. BAILEY, or
A. E. MEASON,
sep15-2w Uniontown, Pennsylvania.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the well known hotel stand, "WHITE HOUSE," in Perrysville, Allegheny county, Pa. One large frame house with 14 rooms; large stabling and wagon sheds; 2 wells of water and two springs on the place; a good orchard of 100 trees of prime fruit; brick tenant house and large cistern on the place. In tract about 35 acres. For further information apply to J. F. D. K EATING, on the premises, or to the subscriber.
sep14-1w WM. RAY, Ross tp., Allegh'y Co., Pa.

HANDSOME BUILDING SITE and LOT of 13 ACRES, on the east side of Boundary street, in Peebles township.

I am authorized to offer for sale the above described property on favorable terms—the location is very convenient to the Passenger Rail-road—about one-eighth of a mile—and in a delightful and improving neighborhood, free from the dust and smoke of the cities, and affording a commanding view of the most beautiful scenery. A good and strong Spring on the property, convenient to the site for building, affords an abundant supply of pure and soft water. The ground is sufficiently rolling to afford opportunity for easy drainage and good exposures for fruit grapes, &c. The soil is good.

S. S. BRYAN,
Broker and Insurance Agent
sep14 89 Fourth street, (Burke's Building.)

$1,500 WILL PURCHASE a neat COUNTRY SEAT containing 10½ acres, situate 4 miles from the city, on chartiers creek. A stone dwelling, some fruit, a good spring; the land is rich, being used as a market garden for years. Apply to B. McLAIN & CO.
sep13 No. 13 WOOD STREET.

FOR SALE—

165 feet 6 in. Cast Iron Flange Pipe;
175 feet 3 in. Cast Iron Flange Pipe;
3 3 in. Cast Iron Elbows.

Enquire at
sep10-tf No. 11 WOOD STREET.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE, situated on the Monongahela river, above the first lock, having a front on said river of 227 feet, and extending back to Braddock street, adjoining the Connellsville railroad, containing four acres and 77 perches. This is an admirable location for manufacturing purposes, having a deep river in front, and public street and railroad in the rear, and Saw-mill and building thereon erected. Will be sold in whole, or divided to suit purchasers. For terms, &c., apply to
MARY ANN FUSTIN, or the premises, or
W. C. AUGHENBAUGH,
an24-tf No. 112 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND DESIRABLE locations for country seats around East Liberty is now offered for sale, fronting on Highland Avenue about 90 feet, and containing 22 acres more or less, situate near the residence of Alex. Bradley, Esq., and others, and in susceptible of the finest improvement. There is on the place a new story brick house, spring house, barn, &c., all in good order; also, a fine orchard of young trees, mostly bearing. This property, if desired, will be divided into two or four sections, to suit purchasers. For terms, apply to the Real Estate and Insurance office of
J. S. BATES,
au8 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale, that beautiful HOMESTEAD of the late Col. MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 137 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres coaled; 50 acres of timber; 25 cleared, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in fact consist of a large BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offers peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable deposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Bro...
THOS. A. ...
au19 Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,

278 PENN STREET.

Why do you give from $18 to $25 for a full set of Teeth, on Vulcanite, when you can get a better article for from $12 to $15. By a division of labor, each man devoting himself to a particular branch of an art, perfection is assured. It is thus I am enabled to supply an article, unequalled for beauty and excellence. Call and see specimens, and you will be convinced.

A full set on Vulcanite, Plain Teeth, $8 and up.

A full set on Vulcanite, with beautiful Gums and the plate highly polished, for $12 to $15; not $18, $20 and $25 as we have known to be charged in the city, under the pretence that it was a superior article. See, compare and decide. I guarantee the very best at $12 to $15 for a full set, $25 to $30 for a double entire set.

Gold and Silver at proportionate rates.

Dr. J. SCOTT has charge of the Operative Department, where TEETH are EXTRACTED daily, without pain, by a perfectly safe and pleasant process, without the use of chloroform. au30

IRON.

M. WHITMORE...G. H. WOLFF...G. J. DUFF...T. E. LANE

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO.,
(Sign of the Anvil,) Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh. jul1

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON AND NAILS.

WAREHOUSE:

No. 97 WATER STREET, BELOW WOOD,
fe12-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. SPANG.....C. B. HERRON.....J. W. CHALFANT.

SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,

ETNA IRON WORKS,

WAREHOUSE:

Nos. 91 and 92 WATER STREET,
ja14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,

SLIGO IRON WORKS.

AGENCY-HOUSE: No. 121 WATER STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. LLOYD.....GEORGE BLACK.

LLOYD & BLACK,

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Common, Refined, Charcoal and Juniata Bar, Boiler, Sheet, Angle and T Iron.

ALSO,

SMALL T AND FLAT RAILS, FOR COAL AND OTHER MINING PURPOSES.

WAREHOUSE: No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market sts
my24m PITTSBURGH, PA.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.

WAREHOUSE: Nos. 190 Water and 158 First streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JONES & LAUGHLINS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Common and best refined, charcoal Merchant Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron, Nails and Spikes.

Also manufacturers of PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING, PISTON RODS AND PLATES. se23

STEEL.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PARK BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, Square, Flat and Octagon, all Sizes,

Warranted equal to any Imported or Manufactured in this country.

Office and Warehouse, Nos. 140 and 151 First, and 120 and 122 Second streets, Pittsburgh. se7

THE SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cast, Spring, Plow and Saw Steel,

Springs, Axles, Crowbars, Vices, &c.

WAREHOUSE: 83 WATER and 100 FIRST streets
se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,

JONES, BOYD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CAST STEEL,

ALSO,

Spring, Plow and A. B. Steel, Springs and Axles.

CORNER ROSS AND FIRST STREET. fe18-1y

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL.

Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel; Machinery, Plow Sheet, Shear, Railroad, Spring and Frog Steel.

Office and Works Corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Warranted equal to the best English Steel.

Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street. se9

SPEER'S SAMBURG WINE.

PURE AND FOUR YEARS OLD.
For the Communion Table and for Family Use, Prescribed by Physicians
FOR FEMALES, WEAKLY PERSONS AND INVALIDS.

EXCELLENT WINE FOR FEMALES.

Every family at this season should use the SAMBURG WINE, celebrated in Europe for its medicinal and beneficial qualities, highly esteemed by eminent physicians, used in European and American Hospitals, and by some of the first families in Europe and America.

AS A TONIC it has no equal, causing an appetite and building up the system, being entirely a pure wine of a most valuable grape.

AS A DIURETIC it imparts a healthy action of the Glands Kidneys and Urinary Organs, very beneficial in Dropsy, Gout and Rheumatic Affections.

SPEER'S WINE is a pure article from the Juice of the Port Grape, possessing medical properties superior to any other wine in use, and an excellent article for all weak and debilitated persons, and the aged and infirm, improving the appetite, and benefitting ladies and children. *Try it once, and you will not be deceived.*

Be sure the signature of ALFRED SPEER is over the cork of each bottle.

Sold by N. McCLARREN & Co., JOS. FLEMMING, SHEPLER, BRAUN, ALFRED D. RANKIN, and J. M. FULTON, in Allegheny; by FOO, A. KELLY & Co., and S. R. CRAIG, and by all first class dealers in surrounding towns, who also sell the CASTELLA PORT BRANDY, a choice old article imported only by Mr. SPEER, direct from the vaults of Oporto. Trade supplied by B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & Co., and by A. SPEER, at his Vineyard, New Jersey. Principal Office, 306 Broadway, New York. 1y-Staw.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Corner of Ross and Diamond streets.

FACULTY—Geo. Woods, L. L. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science; Jos. P. Griggs, M. A., Prof. of the Greek Language and Literature; Hon. Henry W. Williams, M. A., Prof. of Law; Sylvester Burnham, B. A., Prof. of Mathematics; Geo. F. Barker, B. A., M. D., Prof. Natural Science; Dorville Libby, B. A., Principal of Preparatory Department; Rev. R. E. Williams, M. A., Prof. of the Latin Language and Literature; Rev. Wm. M. Cornell, L. L. D., Prof. of Physical Training, Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene; Alphonse D. Rambo, Teacher of the French Language; Rudolph Leonhart, Teacher of the German Language.

The best advantages are offered to students in the Preparatory, Commercial, Collegiate or Scientific courses. The next term will commence September 18th.

BRANCH OF A. N. YORK HOUSE.

D. KAISER & SON,

DEALERS IN

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, and

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

No. 166 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

Have just received a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of fine Beavers, heavy Cassimeres, Velvet and Woolen Vestings, &c., &c.

Also, Glencross' Fashion Report.

Merchant Tailors are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock. se24-3m

SHOT GUNS, single and double barrel, and the only large stock in the city for sale by
JAMES BOWN,
se8-tf 139 Wood street.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiply of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for those notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVING BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security.* Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was ever twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money.

And all Respectable Banks and Bankers throughout the country will give further information AND AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

se1-3md4w

GROCERS.

T. C. JENKINS,

Commission Merchant and Purchasing Agent.

DEALER IN

Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Feed, Dried and Green Fruits, and all Farm Products.

Orders filled for all merchandise, Pittsburgh manufactures and Refined Oils at dealers and manufacturers prices. No. 29 LIBERTY street, opposite Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Advances made and prompt attention given to all consignments and correspondence.

Pittsburgh References:—Hall & Speer, Lloyd & Black, Wm. McCully & Co., M'Donald & Arbuckles, John I. House & Co., John Hall & Co., B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co. se12-1y

RIDER & CLARK,

Commission Merchants

AND FACTORS IN

PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,

OILS, CANDLES, &c.

98 Water and 132 Front st., Pittsburgh, 51 Broad st., New York.

Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

J. A. GRAFF.....C. REITER.

GRAFF & REITER,

Produce and Commission Merchants,

No. 27 Wood st., Pittsburgh.

Dealers in Produce generally.

Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Market. au25-6m

R. HONEGGER.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CATAWBA

AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Liberty street, No. 351, Pittsburgh.
au18-1y

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT TIERNAN AND GETTY'S

No. 55 OHIO street, corner of Diamond,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

200 bbls. Rye Whisky, 2 years old.
10 " " 9 " "
50 " Pure Brandy.
100 " Rectified Whisky.
20 " Port Wine.
10 " Blackberry Brandy.
30 " Cherry "
15 " Madera Wine.
10 " Cherry Wine.
10 " Holland Gin.
5 " Jamaica Rum. au10-1m.

CHARLES C. BALSLEY,

Produce and Commission Merchant,

MERCHANDISE BROKER,

And dealer in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

No. 179 Liberty street,

au14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT COOK, PETTIT & CO.'S,

No. 12 Smithfield street,

100 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard;
200,000 lbs Plain Hams;
250,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
25,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams;
300,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
20,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef,
500 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.

my18

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOS. S. DILWORTH.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield
ja12

WILLIAM BAGALEY

WHOLESALE GROCER,

se7 No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. MILLER, Phila.....G. W. RICKETSON, Pitts'g

MILLER & RICKETSON,

Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,

Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

G. B. JONES.....G. B. JONES

GEORGE B. JONES & SON,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND BOAT FINISHERS, dealers in Manilla Rope, Oakum, Oils, Pitch and Pittsburgh manufactured articles. No. 141 Water street, above the Monongahela Bridge, Pittsburgh Pa. se9

JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WEBB.

JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.

27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second, ja1 Pittsburgh.

CLOTHING.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,

83 *WOOD STREET,*

MERCHANT TAILORS

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

An entire new stock

UNDERCLOTHING.

Constantly receiving the latest novelties in

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,

and warranted to give satisfaction, as to fit, comfort, beauty and durability. au2

BISSELL'S BLOCK

WM. H. McGEE,

No. 10 St. Clair Street,

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF Buyers to his stock of Goods. It has been selected with great care, and contains all the Newest Styles of Goods to be found at first-class houses. Gents wishing a Suit of Clothes made to order will please call and examine our goods and prices. Also a full and complete stock of Furnishing Goods.

W. H. McGEE, Merchant Tailor,
No. 10 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN S. LEE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

AND DEALER IN

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 49 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh.

WASHITA OIL STONES and SLEEPS, for sale by JAMES BOWN, se6 139 Wood street.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH, TEETH, TEETH.

ONLY FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

Know all men by these presents, that I, G. W. SPENCER, Dentist, Proprietor of the Steam Dental Establishment, No. 234 Penn street, which is the largest and most complete in the United States, do hereby agree to furnish to the bearer of this advertisement, or any person who may present themselves to my office, with a full upper or under set of those beautiful Vulcanite Teeth, which not only combine all the uses of the Natural Teeth, but are so set as to make a beautiful and perfect representation of the Natural Teeth, for the low price of FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

Several first-class Assistants always in attendance, thus securing to patients prompt and immediate attention.

Every operation warranted comfortable, and to render good service.

N. B.—Don't forget the place, No. 234 PENN STREET, and also that the FIVE DOLLARS will be required to be paid in Gold. au15

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY AND DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, Prest.....JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

363 Broadway.

Authorized Capital, . . $2,000,000.
Cash Capital, ... 1,000,000,

All paid in,

10-10 Bonds for sale and 1-5 per cen allowed Bankers.

DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM A. KOBBE,	GEO. A. FELLOWS,
THOS. A. YYSE, Jr.,	SOLOMON L. HULL,
A. WICKS,	C. MINZESHEIMER,
BARN'L L. SOLOMON,	J. O. WHITEHOUSE,
	JOSEPH U. ORVIS.

We invite correspondence with Banks, Bankers and others requiring a New York account. jy16-1aw1y

THIRD NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH.

BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.

U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,

Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new

7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes,

AND

OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.

AD. REINEMAN, Prest.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.
au9-1tf

U. S. INTEREST COUPONS.

10-40s DUE IN SEPTEMBER,
5-20s DUE IN NOVEMBER,

Bought at best rates by

SEMPLE & JONES, Bankers,
18:4m Wood and Third streets.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on the cities of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1853, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT DARRAGH,	F. H. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA,
	WM. K. NIMICK,
	JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't,
	JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r.

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the regular days of June and December. Any one can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually principal payable in three years, or convertible into 5-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to
JOHN HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.
jy26

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street,
mh30-tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates

By JAMES O'CONNOR,
Office, 55 Market street.
se7

FOUNDRIES

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS

AND SMALL MACHINERY

Made to order, in good style, by

PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,

Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,

(One Square above the Bridge)

BIRMINGHAM, PA.

Prices Low. Terms Cash. jy6-1y

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,

Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,

and manufacturers of

SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,

340 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se17

FULTON FOUNDRY.—

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, No. 241 Wood street.

JOSEPH FENNOCK, Proprietor.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.

Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Sugar-cane Mills; Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes; Sugar House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,

Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.

FOSTER & CO.,

Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.

fe6-1y

UTILITY WORKS,

CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS, MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporters, Beadstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR

SMITH, PARK & CO.,

NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—

CHARLES KNAP,

CANNON FOUNDER,

O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,

se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Glass Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

JOS. S. FINCH RYE WHISKY.

JOSEPH S. FINCH,

Successor to

THOMAS MOORE.

Manufacturer of

Copper-Distilled Pure Rye Whisky,

Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195

FIRST STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

se13-6m

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the firms of Reis, Richards & Berger, Reis, Richards, Berger & Co., and Berger, Risher & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, William Richards having disposed of his entire interests in the same to the new firm of REIS, BERGER & CO., who will settle all debts, and are alone authorized to collect the obligations due to said firms.

GEORGE C. REIS,
WILLIAM RICHARDS,
WILLIAM H. BROWN,
ANDREW B. BERGER.

Shenango Iron Works, New Castle, July 23d, 1864.

CARD.—The undersigned having purchased the entire interests of William Richards, in the above named firms, will continue the manufacture of Iron, Nails, Boat and Railroad Spikes, at the Shenango Iron Works, under the name and firm of REIS BROWN & BERGER.

GEORGE C. REIS,
WM. H. BROWN,
ANDREW B. BERGER.

Shenango Iron Works, New Castle, July 23d, 1864.
au4-6m-S-o-w

INSURANCE.

EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

OF THE UNITED STATES.

CENTRAL OFFICE

92 Broadway, New York.

A. G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Machines for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 13 ST. CLAIR street, PITTSBURGH. se16-1y

OPTICIANS.

PRESIDENT:

HON. WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER.

VICE PRESIDENT:

HENRY B. HYDE, Esq.

SECRETARY AND ACTUARY:

GEORGE W. PHILLIPS.

AGENT FOR PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY COUNTY

J. LUDWIG KOETHEN,

71 Grant st., Pittsburgh.

The EQUITABLE has surpassed, in its history, any known Company either in England or America. It will end its fifth year with an accumulation of

One Million Dollars Cash Assetts.

It has issued between

SIX AND SEVEN THOUSAND POLICIES.

It is

PURELY MUTUAL,

DIVIDING ALL ITS PROFITS AMONG THE ASSURED.

For further particulars the public are invited to call on the Company's Agent, as above.
aug3-1m-S&w

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

ACCUMULATION.....$1,600,000.

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

This Company grants Policies on more favorable terms than any other. Call and see.

H. L. RINGWALT, Agent,
jeo-ly-e-o-d No. 87 Fourth street.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864.....$11,000,000
Annual Income over.....2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over.....5,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1858-'62, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent. on premiums paid during that period.

Insures on the Mutual Plan, or Non-Forfeiting Plan, or Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. R. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Krause, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Wills Boothe, R. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John R. Ebbert, Wm. W. Ward, F. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Vankirk, M. W. Whitmore.

Medical Examiner—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.,
GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
jy19-1y 87 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,

Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—

U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U.S. 6 per cent. one year certificates,

And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.

Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

aug8

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST

Par Val	BANKS.	Offd	Asked	Sales	Div'd May
50	Exchange	—	—	72¾	" 5
50	Citizens	—	—	78	" 4
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	93¾	" 5
50	Allegheny	—	—	90	" 5
50	Mechanics	—	—	66	" 5
50	Iron City	—	—	61	" 5
50	do 2d mort	—	—	—	—
50	First National	110	—	—	$6.75
100	Second National	110	—	—	—
100	Third National	—	—	103	—
100	Fourth National	110	—	—	—
100	First National, Ally	—	—	110	$3.00
50	Manchester Saving	—	—	93¾	" 4 ¶ ct.
	INSURANCE.				
50	Citizens	—	—	61	June $6.00
50	Western	—	—	88¾	May 4.00
50	Monongahela	98	—	95	— 4.00
50	Eureka	—	—	80¾	" 4.00
50	Pittsburgh	94	—	84¾	" 4.00
50	Allegheny	—	—	87	" 4.00
25	People's	26	—	28¾	" 4.00
50	Penna	30¼	—	—	—
	MANUFR.				
25	Monongahela	—	—	25¾	5 ¶ ct.
50	Gas Coal Co	—	—	9	" 1 "
50	Hand street	—	—	51¾	5 ¶ ct.
50	Mechanic street	—	—	—	—
50	Birmingham	—	—	55	$1 50
	RAILROAD.				
50	Allegheny Valley	—	—	11	—
50	Penna. Central	—	—	73¾	—
100	Fort Wayne	—	—	107¾	—
50	Cleveland	—	—	104¾	—
50	Cleveland 1st pref	—	—	12¾	—
50	do (preferred)	11¾	12	—	—
50	Cleveland & Pittsburg	—	—	104¾	—
50	Charlier's	—	—	6	—
50	Hempfield	—	—	—	—
50	Valley R. Manch (cr. 65	—	70	65	—
25	Birmingham	—	—	41¾	—
50	Citizens	—	—	35	—
	GAS.				
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	88¾	$2 50
50	Allegheny	94¼	—	93	$1 00
50	Mutual Light	—	—	31¾	5 ¶ ct.
	OIL COMPANIES.				
25	Lucesco	27	—	—	12 ¶ ct.
25	North American	—	9	7¾	—
10	Dalzell	—	—	12¾	1 ¶ ct.
10	Allegheny and Phila	—	—	12¾	1 ¶ ct.
50	Consolidated	93	—	—	5 ¶ ct.
5	Iron City	—	—	1¾	—
5	Horse Neck	—	—	2	—
5	Stella	—	—	2¼	—
5	Federalton	—	—	2	—
25	Monongahela	—	—	15	—
5	Whitely Creek	—	—	—	—
5	Farrell	—	—	15	—
5	Sligo	—	—	4	—
5	Phenix & Blood farm	—	—	4¾	2 ¶ ct.
5	Maple Shade	—	—	—	—
10	Rynd farm	—	—	3	—
10	Phenix	5	—	—	—
5	Ohio Valley	—	—	7	—
10	Clearfield	—	—	3	—
25	Dyrodon	—	—	2¾	—
10	Cherry Run Central	—	—	3	—
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
60	Pitts. & Cresson, Turn	—	—	11¾	—
50	Slaughter's Gold Mine	—	—	3	$2 50
	BONDS.				
	Allegheny County 6's	—	—	82	—
	do do scrip 6's	—	—	80	—
25	Pittsburgh 6's	—	—	92	—
	do 2d mort	—	—	75	—
	Allegheny City 6's	—	—	103	—
	do do	—	—	70	—
	Allegy V. R. 6's	—	—	105	—
	do 2d mortg	—	—	100	—
	Connellsville R.R. 6's	—	—	80	—
	Stadium 6's	—	—	75	—
	All. Co. Bounty 6's	—	—	86¾	—
	Pitt'gh Bounty 6's	—	—	86	—

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. B. SEMPLE, PRES. N. HOLMES, V. PRES.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Rects Daily at 11½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS TO-DAY AT THE BOARD.

		Asked.	Offd.	Sales
2,000	U. S. 10-40 Bonds	99	—	99¼
100	Pa. Central 1st Indebt	—	—	89¾
5,000	"	—	—	94⅜
5,000	Ally Co. Bonds 58	—	90	—
5,000	" " 6s	—	80	—
5,000	Connellsville 6s	—	84	—
2,000	Pa. R. W. & C. 2d Mort.	113	—	—
50	Shs. Ally Valley R. R.	24	—	—
50	" Pa. R. R.	57½	—	57½
50	" Exchange Bank	—	72¾	—
20	" Citizens	—	70	—
50	" Allegheny	—	60	—
300	" Iron City	—	62	—
200	" Ins. & Oil	—	13¾	—
200	"	—	13¾	—
100	" Ally & Pitts	—	14	—
50	" Coalbank	—	93	—
50	"	—	93	—
100	" Ohio Valley	2	—	1¾
200	" Federal	—	—	2
100	" Rynd Stock	—	—	3
100	" Fayette	2	—	—
50	"	—	—	2
100	" Fleming & Blood	4¾	—	—
100	" Cherry Run Cen	—	—	3
200	" "	—	2	—
50	" Monong'a Nav	98	—	—
100	" Phillips	—	—	2
300	" Eldorado	2¾	—	—

SATURDAY, September 17—P. M.

We learn that it is the intention to have a daily publication of any sales which may occur at the Board, as well as of offered and asked prices, and when the Board is fully under way and as the attendance of all our Bank Cashiers and Bankers, we may expect to have a daily offering, if not sales, of nearly every one of our regular stocks. This will keep the *reading* public informed of the market value of all the various stocks and securities, and save them from being imposed upon by misrepresentations as to market value. We hear constantly of sales of stocks occurring at prices which are very different from their real market value, and we are frequently asked to quote such sales, when we know of our own knowledge, that the same stock is offering at much lower prices.

—Most of the transactions in Oil stocks which we heard of to-day were in the cheaper shares, many of which are eagerly purchased. Eldorado, 2¾; Stella, 2¼; Cherry Run Central, 2; Ohio Valley, 2; Fleming & Blood, 4¾ to 4⅝.

In Philadelphia Oil shares were not so active. Dalzell so'd at the 11¾; it is pretty firmly held at 12.

—The decline in Gold begins to have its effect on the prices of commodities in the New York markets. The *Times* says: "The shopping and retail provision trade will slowly but surely follow, as consumers are by no means ignorant of the differences which should be made in prices, nor reluctant to limit their purchases until the reduction is actually conceded. We hear that some of the leading and fashionable dry goods houses up town have already marked down their fabrics, even to the basis of 200 per cent for gold or less."

—The *Post* on the same subject remarks: The most opposite views prevail as to the future course of prices. The "bear" speculators expect a fall in government and other securities, because the wants of the Treasury will, they suppose, necessitate the early negotiation of a new government loan, while the incertitude of the political situation, the successes at Atlanta, Mobile and elsewhere, the expectation of further victorious achievements, and the evident and rapid decadence of the rebel cause, are all and each adduced as a rise in prices, and deter from stock speculations many persons who might otherwise feel strongly tempted to risk their money therein. The "bulls" on the other hand contend as the money market is working easier day by day, while most of the dividend-paying railroad shares are selling far below their value, and there is a very short interest in the market, an early and spasmodic rise in prices cannot be long deferred.

—At Chicago, the *Tribune*, of Saturday, says the volume of currency increases slowly, but the bankers are determined to make an effort at an early day to force the holders of produce, whisky, wool, &c., either to sell or ship a large proportion of their stocks, so as to provide the means required by the fleet and pork-packers during the ensuing season. This will no doubt be unpalatable to the large body of speculators, as it will tend to depress prices; but, in the long run, it will be better for all concerned. At any rate, the packing season is fast approaching, and it will not do to sacrifice the permanent interests of the city to the uncertain movements of speculators.

—The Noble and Delamater Petroleum Company, Phila., have declared their fifth monthly dividend of ten per cent. from the earnings of the month of August, payable, free of tax, on the 20th instant.

—Counterfeit $100 notes on the Shoe and Leather Bank, of New York city, are in circulation. The counterfeit is in *green* tint, and appears to be the same counterfeit as that in circulation some time ago with a *red* tint. As this counterfeit is well calculated to deceive, the Bank has called in all its $100 notes, and there are now outstanding only four genuine bills of that denomination.

New Bedford Oil Market.

September 12.

[For the week preceding.]—Sperm is in moderate demand; the transactions since our last include sales of 600 bbls for manufacturing on private terms. Whale is in good demand, and the sales, which are for the trade, embrace 500 bbls here at $1 50, and in Boston 1,000—all the Whale brought in by the Arctic—1,502 bbls at $1 65, and the balance at $1 60 @ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States for the week ending August 29:

	Sp., bbls.	Wh., bbls.	Bone, lbs.
Total for the week	6,975	6,975	14,750
Previously reported	41,744	55,989	581,960
From Jan. 1 to date	51,650	62,955	596,700
Same time last year	50,844	50,100	318,80

St. Louis Lead Market.

St. Louis, Sept. 16.

There is no demand, manufacturers being out of the market. The only sale of the week was 2 tons sold Tuesday, at 14 @c ¶ lb—a decline of ½c last quotations. There is not enough doing to establish prices.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Monday, September 19, 1864.

Business was not very active, the demand for the leading articles being limited. The unsettled state of the gold market has produced inactivity, especially in Oil. Prices have undergone but little change during the week. The entire week's receipts by the Allegheny River for the week ending Saturday, amounted to 6,694 barrels, whilst the sales of Crude, during the same period, were 1,471 barrels, leaving an excess receipts over sales, of 4,223 barrels. On Saturday morning orders were received to purchase Crude on Eastern account; before noon dispatches were received countermanding the purchasing orders, a decline in the New York gold market was said to be the cause; as all events buyers were not disposed to take hold. The rates were nominal, viz: 31½@32, packages returned, and 36½@37, packages included. Refined Oils were dull; buyers were not disposed to operate. In fact sales could not be effected unless at a lower concession than holders were willing to submit to, hence we have not a single sale to record. Our market contains a fair supply, whilst holders are not disposed to force sales. They say they can wait; their time will come. The market for Naptha was unchanged with an occasional sale at former prices.

CRUDE OIL—The Market was dull. Large sales could not be effected at the present asking prices. The only sales reported were 125 bbls at 32c, packages included, and 225 bbls do at 32c, packages included.

TAR—Was in moderate demand. We note sales of 220 bbls of No. 1 at $8 per bbl.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Fleming & Bro	268	McKelvy & Miller	414
Klee Kaufman & Co	275	Jno Gallaghar	132
Wm Gallaher	40		
Maxwell & Palmer	67	Total	1,577
Sydney & Company	319		

Imports of Oil per A. V. Railroad.

GOING EAST.

Wormser, Myers & Co., 72 bbls refined, for New York.

W. McKeown, 50 bbls tar, for Philadelphia.

Dilworth & Ewing, 215 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

Petrona Co., 44 bbls tar and 6 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

September 15.

The receipts at the scales yesterday and today footed up 1,000 head, of which 750 head remain unsold at the close this morning. Washington butchers have taken 250 head and Baltimore butchers the balance, at prices ranging from $4 to $8 50 ¶ 100 lbs., gross, for inferior to good beeves—a decline, compared with last Thursday's rates, of ¾ to 1c ¶ pound on all grades. Some few extra cattle were reported to have brought $9.

Hogs—The offerings of Hogs barely met the demand, and prices favored sellers—sales being made of common to prime live Hogs at $16 to $16 50 ¶ 100 pounds, an improvement of ½@¾c ¶ pound on better grades.

Sheep—Supply light and demand fair at 7 to 8½c ¶ pound, gross, as to quality.

Boston Boot and Shoe Market.

The *Reporter* says: There is still very little movement in the market, and both buyers and sellers seem in no hurry to operate, but await further developments. As the prices of leather are steadily advancing, and gold falling, there seems to be a chance for lower rates for manufactured goods. There is not a large stock of shoes on the market, and, in fact, the reverse is the case, manufacturers have generally sold ahead, fearing a revulsion of some sort, and intending to prepare therefor. The New England trade is active to a fair extent, and with the recent appearance of a few western buyers, we may expect a revival of trade.

The total shipments of boots and shoes by rail and sea for the past week have been 11,805 cases.

St. Louis Hemp Market.

September 16

Hemp—The market has ruled steady and dull, and of the 1,196 bales received, not over 200 bales are found for transportation. Sales include 25 bales damaged tow at $10; 14 bales uncovered do at $105; 10 tons and 32 bales covered do at $115; 15 and 3 bales fair undressed hemp at $125; 50 bales extra choice do at $150@160; 20 tons, 22 bales dressed at $200@205 per ton. Common and fair undressed hemp may be quoted at $110 @120; and fair and prime do at $130@135; strictly prime and choice at $175@180; extra choice and fancy $185@195; prime and choice dressed $360@365; hackled tow at $165, and covered do at $115 per ton.

Philadelphia Oil Market.

September 17.

Oils are quiet, with a small business to note in Fish and Lard Oil at former rates. Linseed Oil is dull and unsettled, and selling as wanted at $1 60@1 65. For Petroleum the demand has fallen off, and prices are unsettled and lower, ranging at 44½@47c for crude, which is very scarce, and 73@75c for refined, and 80@85c for free oil, and little or none arriving or selling.

The following are the receipts of Petroleum at this port for the last week: Crude, 1875 bbls; Refined, 4,000 bbls.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

September 15.

Market heavy, and prices seemed to favor buyers. Transactions include 2 hhds stems at 3 @6¾; 4 do scraps at $2 50@3 40; 4 do 5, 6 do green and damaged lugs at $9 50@10, 27 do factory do at $10 25@12, 23 do planters' do at $12 25@14 75, 20 do common shipping leaf at $15@20 50, 16 do medium do at $21 25@26, 19 do good and fine do at $28@30, 2 do common and medium manufacturing do at $35@36, 1 do good at $38 50, 15 boxes at $8@25; 62 hhds rejected.

Cincinnati Leaf Tobacco Market.

September 17.

Sales to-day of Leaf Tobacco, at Morris & Shaffant's warehouse, were 39 hhds, as follows: 15 hhds Mason County Leaf, Lugs and Trash; 2 at $7 25@7 75, 3 at $8 00@8 50, 2 at $9 25; 1 at $10 25 at $11 50@11 75; 1 at $12 00; 3 at $13 00@13 50; 2 at $14 00@14 25; 1 at $15 50; 2 at $16 75; 2 at $17 50 @17 75; 1at $18 25; 1 at $20 00; 1 at $22 50; 1 at 24 75; 14 hhds Virginia: 1 at $9 75; 2 at $11 00@ 11 50; 1 at $13 50; 2 at $15 25@15 75; 2 at $16 50 @ 16 75; 1 at $22 00; 1 at $24 50; 1 at $26 00; 1 at $28 50; 1 at $36 00.

Philadelphia Fish Market.

September 17.

Fish—The market is inactive, with sales of about 2,000 bbls Mackerel, mostly on spec. Nothing has been received, including 300 bbls mediums at $11 and 600 bbls Bay Fish at $26, and $18 ¶ bbl's and 2's per bbl. Store prices are unchanged, and the demand moderate. Nothing doing in Herrings, and no stock here. Dry cod range at $8 50@9 the 100 lbs. A sale of 600 quintals was made, to arrive, on terms we did not learn.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

Sept. 17, 1864.

The market during the week was steady but not very active. Buyers generally are awaiting to see what might turn up. The stock of iron on hand is not large. The following are the current rates:

FLAT BAR.

	¶ lb
1¼ to 6, by ⅜ to 1 inch	8½
2 to 6, by 1 to 1½ inch	8¾
1¼ to 1½, by ⅜ to ¾ inch	9¼
1¼ to 1½, by ⅞ to 1 inch	9¼

HEAVY BAND IRON.

	¶ lb
2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	8¾
1¼ to 1½, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9
1¼ to 1½, by ½ and 3-16 inch	9¼
½ to ⅞, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9½

HORSE SHOE.

	¶ lb
¾ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅞ inch	9¼

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

	¶ lb
1¼ to 6 inch	9¼
1¼ and 2	9¾
1¼ and 1½	10
1¼ and 1¾	10¼
¾ inch	11¼
⅝ inch	12¼
½ inch	13

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ¼ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

	¶ lb		¶ lb
1 to ⅞ inch	9¼	¼ and 9-16 inch	9
⅞ to 2¼	8½	⅝ to 7-16 inch	9¼
⅞ to 3 inch	9	5-16 inch	9½
⅞ to 4 inch	9½	⅜ inch	9¾
¼ and ⅝ inch	9¾	3-16 inch	12

OVAL IRON.

	¶ lb		¶ lb
¾ to 1¼ inch	9¼	½ inch	9¼
¾ and ⅞ inch	9¼	⅜ inch	9½

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

	¶ lb		¶ lb
¾ to 1¼ inch	9	½ inch	9¾
¾ and ⅞ inch	9¼	⅜ inch	10

SHEET.

No.	
10 to 17	11
18 to 24	11¼
25 and 26	11½
27	11¾

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ¶ lb extra.

PLATES.

3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	10
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ¶ lb extra.	
Heads	10
Plow Slabs	9½
" Wings	10½

FLAT RAILS

Punched and counter sunk.

½ to 2, by ½ to ⅝ inch	9
½ by ¾ and 7-16 inch	9½
½ by ⅝, 7-16 and ½ inch	9¾
¼ by ¾ inch	10

PLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron	9½

NAIL RODS.

Junista	16

NAILS.

	¶ keg		¶ keg
10d to 60d Nails, 7	9 37½	20 Fine	11 37½
8 and 9d	9 37½	10 do. Lining	12 87½
6d and 7d	9 62½	Clinch	10 62½
4d and 5d	9 87½	Cut Spikes	9 37½
3d	10 37½		
Casing Nails	10	Barrel.	
6d	10 13	6 inch	11 88
8d	9 88	7 inch	11 13
10d	9 63	8d Inch	10 38
12d	9 63	10d Inch	10 38
16d	9 63	12d Inch	10 38
Finishing.		14 Inch	10 38
6	10 63	16 Inch	9 88
8	10 38	Tobacco	9 63
10	10 38	8d	9 88
12	10 13	10d	9 38
16	10 13		

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

Cement per pound off Iron (except sheet iron,) in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS—60 days credit or 3 per cent. off for cash paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York, par funds or New York Exchange remitted on receipt of invoice.

Toledo Market.

Sept. 16.

The market for wheat opened quiet at the quotations of yesterday, but after the receipt of the New York mail, closed dull and drooping at a decline of 2@2½c. There was no inquiry for flour. Corn opened at an advance of 2c, and closed steady at le advance. There was a moderate demand for oats at former prices. Rye steady. Barley quiet.

Flour—No transactions.

Wheat—Sales before New York report: 2,000 bush and 2,000 bush Amber Mich, at 98c; 2,000 bush No 2 Red at 92c. After report—2,000 bush No 2 Red at 90c; 300 bush White Mich at 210c; 4,000 bush and 5,000 bush No 1 Red at 95@96c; 1,300 bush No 2 Red at 200c; 1,000 bush rejected Red at 175c; 1,000 bush do at 176c.

Corn—1,000 bush No 1 Irish No 1 mixed at 137c; 5,000 bush Michigan at 137c; 2,500 bush No 1 at 136c.

Oats—Sale of 2,000 bush at 70c.

Rye—Sale of 1,040 bush at 111c.

Salt—Unchanged; fine, $3 60 per bbl; coarse, $4 65; dairy, in bbls, $7; do, sacks, 40c.

Philadelphia Fig Iron Market.

September 17.

IRON—The demand for this staple has fallen off, and the market is dull and prices nominal, at $60@72 ¶ ton for the three numbers of Anthracite pig iron, extra, and the offerings light, most makes being sold up. Nothing doing in Scotch pig, blooms or boiler iron to establish prices. For manufactured iron the demand is less active, but prices are unchanged, and the mills generally well off for orders.

Philadelphia Cotton Market.

September 17.

COTTON—The market has been unsettled and drooping, with a very little disposition to operate, most of the mills being idle and the sales limited to a few small lots at from $1 70 to $1 80 for middlings, cash; 300 bales and 61 bags sold by auction on Monday at $1 20@1 71 cash; the closing quotations are at $1 70@1 75 for middling quality, which establishes a decline of 5 @10c ¶ lb.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.	
Gallatin	Tide	Louisville.	
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.	
Edward	Peebles	Monon. city.	
Hamilton	Gordon	Wheeling.	
Silver Cloud, No 2	Conway	St. Louis.	
Glide, No. 2	Anderson	Cincinnati.	
Emma Graham	Batchelor	Cincinnati.	
James Powell	Lee	Portsmouth.	

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Edward	Peebles	Monon. City
S. S. Hall	Woodburn	St. Paul.
Guiton	Batchelor	Cincinnati.
Lizzie Martin	Laugville	Wheeling.
Revenue	Muhleman	do.
Julia	Coulson	Zanesville.

The fine packet Columbia, Captain Porter, has arrived for St. Louis on Tuesday.

The fine packet Glide, No. 3, Capt. Anderson, is announced for Cincinnati.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were about seven feet water in the channel and about a stand.

The Wheeling packet for this day is the steamer "Minerva," Capt. Gosden. She leaves at noon.

The well known passenger steamer Jonas Powell, Captain Lee, leaves this day for Portsmouth and intermediate points.

The new and splendid passenger steamer "Anna," Capt. J. H. Maratta, will leave for Cincinnati on this day. She has just returned from Cincinnati, where she was visited by a large number of nautical men, who pronounced her one of the best adapted boats ever built. The Captain understands how to get up a nice time for his passengers, and will once more afloat. The first Clerk is Mr. Wm. Maratta, a clever and attentive officer.

HO! FOR ST. LOUIS.—The splendid passenger steamer Armenia, Capt. McCallam, leaves for Cairo and St. Louis on Wednesday. This boat has superior accommodations and is in charge of careful and experienced officers. We take pleasure in recommending boat and officers.

CINCINNATI.

Saturday's *Commercial* says:

The river has receded 3 inches during the past twenty-fours hours ending last night. There is 13 feet hence to Louisville, and 4½ feet in the Cumberland, and 3 feet to the falls. Lower Ohio is falling, with 7 feet from Portland to Cairo. There is 3 feet in the Cumberland, and falling. There is 4½ feet in the Kanawha, and falling.

The Annie Laurie, from the Kanawha, and Robert Burns, from Memphis, were among the arrivals. The Isaac Putnam, for Pittsburgh; Lent Leoti, for Nashville, and Nannie Byers, for Goodrich's Landing, comprise the departures—all with fair trips. The Columbia arrived from Red River Landing yesterday and left for Pittsburgh this morning. The new steamer Phantom, from Louisville, passed up for Pittsburgh last night.

The Golden Eagle and Darling, from Memphis are among the first boats due here.

The Nannie Byers has a full cargo of supplies, including provisions, &c., for Tibbets's plantation near Goodrich' sLanding.

Captain Hiram K. Bazlett, who fell from a tree, near Evansville, last July, and lost his left foot, passed through the city yesterday, *en route* for his home in Pittsburgh. We were gratified to find him in fine health, with the hope of soon being able to navigate with the aid of his crutches.

The Jennie Hubbs has gone to White river again, from Memphis.

Captain John S. Shunk, of the Emerald, arrived from Philadelphia in last night's train, after an absence of two weeks from the city. The Emerald is still at Cairo.

Commodore G. Wash. Graham was also among the arrivals in last night's train from the East. The Commodore has been spending a week or two with his old partner U. S. Grant, the present holding levees on the Weldon Railroad, whom he reports progressing finely. The Commodore likewise exhibited at the Fair of Zanesville, taking the first prize for youth, shape, talent and intrepid beauty.

The following is the memorandum of the Silver Burns, from Cairo:

Robert Burns left Memphis 10th inst., at 10 P. M. 11th, met Ben Stickney at Osceola; 12th, Ella at Norfolk, Golden Eagle at Big Hurricane, Naucatuck at Big Hurricane; 13th, Huntsman at Rockport; 14th, Delaware at Anderson Bar; 15th, Dunleith at Twelve-mile Island.

Among the arrivals we note the Market Boy, from the Kanawha river with 326 barrels coal. Robert Burns, from Memphis, with a fine trip of freight and passengers, including in the former 200 bales of cotton. Kate Putnam, from St. Louis, with fifty tons freight for this port, and 200 tons for Pittsburgh. Columbia, from St. Louis, with a good trip.

DEPARTURES—Among the departures we note the Kate Putnam, for Pittsburgh, with seventy-five tons of freight from this port.

BOATS RECEIVING.—C. T. Parmout, for Pittsburgh; Lady Franklin, for Nashville; New York and Robert Burns, for Memphis.

BOATS DUE.—Bermuda, from Pittsburgh for St. Louis; G. McC. Porter, from Louisville for Pittsburgh; Darling from Cairo 15th inst.

Captain W. Kerr has purchased Captain H. Bryan's interest, amounting to three-fifteenths, of the Golden Era. He will take command next trip, with Captain Bryan in the office.

CAIRO.

CAIRO, Sept. 15, noon.—EDS. COM: The following is our port list for the past twenty-four hours. Wednesday—Lewellen, Paducah, to return 4 p. m.; Des Moines, Memphis, St. Louis, 7 p. m.; Belle Memphis, Memphis, to return 9 p. m.; J. D. Perry, Memphis, St. Louis, 12 p. m. Thursday—Darling, Memphis, Cincinnati, 2 a. m.; War Eagle, Memphis, St. Louis, 8 a. m.; Elwood, Memphis, Cairo, 8 a. m.; Imperial, Johnsville, St. Louis, 9 a. m., Caroline, Cincinnati, St. Louis, 11 a. m.; Leonidas, St. Louis, to return, 11 a. m. The Lewellen brought 78 hhds of tobacco for New York, per railroad from Cairo. She returns to-day for another lot. The Des Moines, Perry, Imperial and War Eagle were in government service and had no freight. The Darling was well filled with people and had a fine freight trip. Manifest enclosed. Belle Memphis had a moderate passenger trip only, and about 500 packages assorted freight. The Elwood has been sunk in the St. Francis river and comes up to go on the docks. She is in the government service. The Caroline had considerable Cairo freight, and a trip for St. Louis. The Leonidas had 200 tons for the Memphis packets. The Commercial, St. Patrick and Des Moines were fired into up White river, killing 1 and wounding 5 men on the Commercial, but the others escaped without damage. The little stern-wheel W. V. Gillum, well known on the Ohio river, was wrecked in the Gulf of Mexico, September 1, while attempting to make the passage from New Orleans to Matamoras with a load of lumber. Her officers and crew saved themselves on a raft, and after great sufferings were picked up by the Mexican schooner Corey, and treated with great kindness. Lots had been cast on the day of rescue for one of the number to be killed and eaten to save the survivors.

LOUISVILLE.

The *Journal* of Thursday says:

The river at this point came to a stand yesterday, and will be found rising this morning. The weather remains dry, and a big wind prevailed yesterday, giving the boats some trouble in landing, and causing the gunboats in the offing to drag their anchors, but no injury occurred. There was little done on the levee yesterday, outside of government business, of which the Nashville and Clara Poe were loaded and got off last night. The Goody Friends arrived from the Cumberland, and the Delaware from Louisville. The former will reload with cattle and corn.

MEMPHIS.

The *Argus*, of the 15th, says:

The river opposite this port is very low. There is about five and a half feet between this point and Cairo. Navigation is reported difficult in the upper streets.

Business on the levee yesterday wore a very dull appearance—nothing unusual these days.

The weather has been very pleasant during the past few days—the mornings being delightful.

The arrivals during the past two days were as follows: W. L. Ewing, St. Louis; T. L. McGill, Cairo; Hannibal, New Orleans; Benjamin Franklin, Cincinnati; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Commercial, Duvall's Bluff; Jennie Hubbs, Darling, Homeyer, War Eagle and Luminary, New Orleans; Golden Eagle, Memphis.

The departures were: W. L. Ewing, Vicksburg; T. L. McGill, Cairo; Hannibal, St. Louis; Reid, Stickney, New Orleans; Belle St. Louis, Cairo; low boat Niagara, Cairo; Luminary, St. Louis.

NEW ORLEANS.—We have advices to the 7th inst. Business is improving but there are but few arrivals or departures.

ST. LOUIS.

The *Union* of Friday says:

Since our last report there has been no perceptible change in the river at this point. Four and a half feet water between this point and Cairo. Below that point there is water enough for all boating purposes.

The Missouri and Illinois rivers are both receding, and very low. There is a channel of the former, and about thirty-six inches in the latter.

The Upper Mississippi is reported slowly falling, with three feet in the channel to Keokuk.

The Ohio river continues rising, and in good boating order to all points.

Rates to New Orleans are 75 cents per hundred and $1 50 per barrel for flour, with no change to other points. Though there will probably be a general advance in all directions before long.

There is still considerable freight moving below, and business generally is quite active for the low condition of the rivers.

Business continues moderately active, taking into consideration the stage of the rivers. Boatmen do not appear over anxious to receive at the ruling rates of freight, and if there is not soon an improvement in the rivers, an advance will be realized.

The Cumberland, at last reports, was declining, with four feet on the shoals.

The steamer Decatur, Captain John G. Meluke, struck an obstruction in the river Michigan on Wednesday night at Devil's Island. She was bound for St. Louis, and was running under Government escort. She was built with other boats two weeks ago, and sent down the river. The Decatur had just come off the docks when impressed, and was loading for Missouri river. She was valued at $45,000, and repairs having cost $12,000. Her hull and machinery were among the best on the river. Perhaps she will be raised. Her insurance is some $20,000.

The Bertha left for Pittsburgh with a fair trip.

The Argonaut No. 2, leaves on Saturday for Pittsburgh.

The Wasanita is loading and leaves for the Ohio to-day.

The America left for Johnsonville, or will leave this morning, without any barge, and loaded to the water with hard tack, &c.

The small boats are having a rare time of it all to themselves in the Illinois. For bringing out wheat from Montezuma and way places to St. Louis, they get 2½ cents. The distances are set with the Lizzie Baillie, three lucky boats are the sidewheeler Louisa and the sternwheeler Kate Bruner. Of course they are very light draft, and tow barges. The Baillie only 20 inches water at Six-Mile Island in the Illinois. These boats and barges get all the grain they can carry. Six more such boats could get full employment. The enterprising Moreland family has a flat-boat coming down from the Illinois by hand, containing 1,100 bushels wheat and 251 sacks corn.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Cincinnati.

Per Silver Cloud No. 2—Clarke & Co, 130 bbls flour, 13 sacks wheat, 15 bbls whiskey, 15 hhds tobacco, 59 bxs stone; W & D Rinhart, 30 hhds flour; J Murphy, 7 do; Findley & Co, 7 do and 1 box samples; M Levy, 6 do and 1 box; J W Fegley, 6 hhds do; D O Shuman, 3 do; Schoonmaker & Lang, 300 bbls flour; Culp & Shepherd, 30 do; C L Caldwell, 15 tes lard; S Bodley 50 sks wheat.

Per Glide—S M Kier & Co, 11 empty oil bbls; Knox & McKee, 180 bags feed; Clarke & Co, 80 bbls flour, 33 bbls whisky, 27 hhds tobacco, 271 bags corn, 261 bags wheat; R Robinson & Co, 16 tes lard; Wm Hoffman, 2 bxs wine; Wm Barker, 65 sacks wool; Beckam & Long, 10 cider mills; Long & Duff, 10 bbls oil; R T Kennedy & Brother, 292 bags wheat; F Dalzell & Sons, 5 packages groceries; S Emort & Co, 5 bbls oil; Godfrey & Clark, 16 bbls oil; Knox & Parker 10 do do; Isaiah Dickey & Co, 8 do do; Geo W Jones & Son, 16 packages linens, &c; B L Fahnestock & Co, 25 bbls oil; A Gukenheimer & Bro, 10 bbls whiskey; Housbrek & Bernard, half bbl varnish; Armstrong Brothers & Co, 18 sacks coke.

Wheeling.

Per Revenue—Clarks & Co., 122 hhds tobacco, 60 rolls leather, 62 sks wool, 20 kegs butter; Graham & Thomas, 80 bbls flour; Money & Co., 32 pkgs; Spang, Chalfant & Co., 25 tons iron; E. Hasters, 125 oil barrels; P. Van Gorder, 11 bbls.

Per Lizzie Martin—J L Noble, 30 sacks wheat; John Herbert, 7 bbls apples; do, 10 bbls do; do, 5 bbls pears; J Clark, 1 cask earthenware; John Herbert, 80 bales hay; J W Fahl, 61 do.

Per Minervo—Godfrey & Clarke, 230 bbls paper; owner, 2 bbls eggs; Shriver & Lazier, 14 pkgs; Money & Co, 85 kegs merch; Clarke & Co, 23 pkgs sundries, 61 pkgs merch, 5 bbls tobacco, 88 pkgs merch; Standard Oil Co., 535